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Atanasov Meets With Soviet Minister 23 Mar

AU2303194289 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Mar 89

[Text] On 23 March Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Oleg Anfimov, USSR minister of electrical equipment industry. The meeting was attended by Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the Heavy Machine Building Association.

During his visit to Bulgaria, the Soviet minister had business talks with the leadership of the Heavy Machine Building Association and the Elprom Economic Trust. The production of specific articles was contracted with a view toward satisfying the needs of the two countries concerning consumer goods. It was decided to establish a joint enterprise for the production of vacuum-commutation equipment.

Minister Oleg Anfimov and Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the Heavy Machine Building Association, signed a memorandum on the agreements that were achieved.

Atanasov Receives FRG Company Chairman

AU2303190789 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 23 Mar 89

[Text] Sofia, March 23 (BTA)—An agreement for long term cooperation between Bulgarian companies and the AEG concern of the FRG was signed here today. The document was signed by Mr. Stoyan Ovcharov, minister of economy and planning, and by Mr. Heinz Duerr, chairman of the AEG managerial board.

The cooperation envisages broadening of the contacts in the production of electric house appliances, electric instruments, transference of different know-how licenses, production and techno-scientific cooperation. Along with that the two sides will study the opportunities for selling of joint production in third countries. Conclusion of concrete contracts between Bulgarian companies and the AEG concern is forthcoming.

Mr. Heinz Duerr expressed satisfaction over the interesting contacts with Bulgarian Government and economic figures before a BTA reporter. He voiced conviction that the traditionally good relations between Bulgaria and the FRG will assist the cooperation between the AEG and its Bulgarian partners. Favourable influence, according to the West German businessman, will have the economic reforms in Bulgaria. I think that the road undertaken at present by Bulgaria is exceptionally prospective, said Mr. Duerr. As a representative of AEG and member of the managerial board of "Daimler Benz" I would like to express our desire to cooperate for your advance.

Mr. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr. Heinz Duerr, chairman of the AEG managerial board. They discussed the prospects for broadening of the cooperation and viewed the opportunities for training of Bulgarian specialists. It was stressed that there are good possibilities for exchange of experience and development of cooperated production between AEG and Bulgarian companies.

Stoichkov Meets Visiting Komi Delegation

AU2303124289 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday received Aleksandr Okatov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Komi Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic [ASSR] and chairman of the Komi ASSR State Planning Committee.

They held a talk in which the parameters of the past cooperation in timber production and processing of valuable raw materials were outlined. They discussed prerequisites for the preparation of a large-scale program on cooperation in this sphere between our country and the Komi ASSR.

Unilateral Soviet Military Reductions Viewed

AU2303123589 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Mar 89 p 5

[Boyko Pangelov commentary: "About Words and Deeds"]

[Text] When in his speech to the UN General Assembly Mikhail Gorbachev announced that the USSR Armed Forces would be reduced by half a million men in 1989-1990, hardly anyone doubted that these words would soon become reality.

This is precisely the main source of the strength and impact of Soviet policy—the fact that there is no discrepancy between words and deeds.

The decree published by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium turns Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration into law. The decree stipulating that within the next 2 years the USSR Armed Forces shall be unilaterally reduced by 500,000 men, while the volume of conventional arms and defense expenditures will be simultaneously considerably reduced, is based on a requirement of principle. According to this requirement, the USSR Armed Forces should be reorganized in accordance with the contemporary Soviet doctrine, which is assuming a defensive character. This military doctrine, proclaimed by the Soviet leadership, is based on the principle of "reasonable sufficiency." This means that the necessary defensive capacity of the country should be maintained, while its Armed Forces are simultaneously freed of all unnecessary elements of distrust and confrontation that have accumulated over the years. It means that those types of armaments (together with the respective army personnel) which are intended for attack should be eliminated in order to deprive the troops of the possibility of engaging in large-scale, offensive, surprise operations.

It is no secret that many people in the West are still manipulating public opinion with deliberately selected figures about the Soviet Armed Forces. They are trying to prove that the Soviet Army, by virtue of its structure and training, has been armed and equipped for the purpose of conducting "aggressive operations." This myth is sufficiently instilled in the consciousness of ordinary people. As a result of this fact, numerous Soviet peace initiatives aimed at lessening military confrontation have not been accepted as sincere. This applies not only to Western politicians, but to some of the Western public as well. The actions of the USSR today are sufficiently convincing to persuade even the most prejudiced people.

The military-technical measures that are being implemented pursue the same goals as the political measures announced by the Soviet leadership. They are not contradicting each other, but have the same purpose: to turn the Soviet military doctrine into a purely defensive one.

The decree confirms this fact. It provides for specific military-technical measures following the adoption of a political decision on the reduction of troops and conventional arms which was announced in Mikhail Gorbachev's aforementioned speech.

The first round of talks between the Warsaw Pact and NATO member states end in Vienna tomorrow. Naturally, the unilateral actions of individual participating states are by no means a precondition for the progress of these talks so long as no agreement has been signed. Nevertheless, we can hardly say that the implementation of the NATO plans on "modernizing" tactical nuclear weapons within the bloc would favorably influence the development of a common political platform on which the negotiations should be proceeding.

Conversely, however, the Soviet Union's unilateral actions, as well as the reductions of armed forces and conventional arms in which other Warsaw Pact member states have engaged, are likely to contribute to a more favorable atmosphere at the Vienna negotiations. Such reductions not only make the "counting" of army personnel and armaments easier, they actually reveal how each participating country views its own practical contribution to reducing the danger of military confrontation in Europe. Such actions provide evidence of complete coincidence of words and deeds.

Experts Recommend 'Openness' in Military Sphere
AU2403124089 Sofia BTA in English
1121 GMT 24 Mar 89

["On Openness in the Military Sphere"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 24 (BTA)—Today's "Good Morning" section of the "Khristo Botev" program of the Bulgarian radio broadcast a discussion on important problems of the military and political situation in the world, focussed mainly on the problems of openness in the military sphere. NARODNA ARMIYA carries a summary of the shorthand record of the commentaries made by Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army, Mr Ray Garthoff, former U.S. ambassador to Bulgaria, now working for the Brookings Institute, the editor-in-chief of the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper in the USSR, Lieutenant General Ivan Panov, and other experts.

All of them share the opinion that openness in the military sphere is of primary importance for strengthening the confidence among peoples, states and politico-military alliances. The optimism of the participants in the discussion with regard to the dialogue between the Warsaw Treaty member-countries and NATO on questions of disarmament comes to the fore. An opinion was expressed that the new political thinking is making its way in the military sphere more slowly than desired.

Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev pointed out that the timing of the publication of the Declaration of the Committee of Ministers of Defence of the Warsaw Treaty Member Countries on the Correlation of the Numerical Strength and the Armaments of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO is a demonstration of the goodwill and the readiness of the allied countries for a constructive and open dialogue with the West. He underlined that Bulgaria's foreign policy is aimed at strengthening peace and security in the Balkans, Europe and in the world, a proof of which is the unilaterally announced reduction of military spending, armed forces and armaments. "But no adequate measures followed on the other side, and for the time being there are no signs that such measures will be ever taken", the colonel general added.

Further on the Bulgarian military leader underlined that based on the existing realities, all necessary measures are being taken in this country to maintain the armed forces' fighting potential on the level of reasonable sufficiency, making it possible to guarantee proper defence jointly with the allied armies. Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev condemned NATO's activity aimed at hindering the negotiations on disarmament and giving a wrong idea of the actual correlation of military strength.

Mr Ray Garthoff expressed the opinion that now there are good possibilities for the settlement of the problems as to assessing the armed forces of the East and the West. He believes it possible to reach an agreement on the reduction of the armaments and the armed forces.

Lukanov Meets Romania's Andrei in Ruse
AU2403181789 Sofia BTA in English
1732 GMT 24 Mar 89

[Text] Ruse, March 24 (BTA)—Mr Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] and minister of foreign economic relations, held a working meeting here today

with Mr Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and deputy prime minister of Romania.

They considered questions concerning bilateral economic cooperation and the opportunities to enhance production specialization and cooperation, as well as the further promotion of the mutually advantageous commercial exchanges. The sides signed a protocol on trade and payments between Bulgaria and Romania for 1989.

The agenda also included ecological problems, the solution of which is in the best interests of both countries.

Romania's Economic Problems, Activities Viewed

AU2303151389 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 22 Mar 89 p 2

[Article by Petyo Petkov, BTA correspondent in Bucharest: "Financial Levers Are Changing"—"Special for OTECHESTVEN FRONT"]

[Text] Along with this, the existence of serious problems in the financial and banking sphere were established. [sentence as published] The Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] Central Committee sharply criticized the finance and banking organs, and evaluated the work of Neculai Ibanescu, deputy prime minister of the government, as unsatisfactory. Along with Gheorghe Paraschiv, minister of finance, and the presidents of the National Bank and the Bank for Agriculture and Food Industry, Neculai Ibanescu was relieved of his post. The aforementioned leaders are accused of having violated the norms of granting credits and compensating for the losses of certain economic units, of having failed to fully implement the program on restoring the profitability of enterprises and goods, and of having committed shortcomings in organizing financial activities.

Important economic measures aimed at perfecting the existing financial and banking system were adopted in Romania in 1989. In a speech to the RCP Central Committee Plenum, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, pointed out that over 1,000 enterprises are now operating at a loss, while reserves exceeding the norm in the industrial sector amount to over 100 million lei. The necessity for all enterprises and goods to become profitable by the end of the first half of 1989 was pointed out. For this purpose it was decided to limit 6-12 percent of the profits from the prime costs of goods and to adopt special financial-economic programs for every enterprise.

In order to restrict the use of additional credits from the economic units in excess of those approved for the respective quarter of the year, the payment of interest for such credits should only come from the fund established for the working people's share of the profits. If this fund proves to be insufficient, the differences in the shortage should be deducted from the profits remaining in the enterprises and allocated for the self-financing fund.

These financial measures had a stimulating effect upon exports, and the country concluded the financial year 1988 with a positive foreign trade balance amounting to approximately $4 billion, which made it possible for Romania to pay back a substantial part of its foreign debt. Better results were obtained compared with the previous year in other branches as well, but the rates of development attained on certain general indices were two to three times below the level of the annual and the 5-year plans. Labor productivity increased by 2.1 percent, while the increase according to the plan should have been 8-9 percent. The national income increased by 3.2 percent, while the plan envisaged 9.9-10.6 percent. The situation in the sphere of investments and power supply was evaluated as unsatisfactory. Despite the positive results, the implementation of the 1989 plan also encounters considerable difficulties in individual sectors. As stressed at the meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee the financial organs, among others, are responsible for this situation. The daily SCINTEIA pointed out the following in an editorial: "In certain enterprises, associations, and ministries, the trend of underestimating the problems of economic effectiveness and of optimally utilizing the existing financial and material resources still prevails." The party organ stressed that unprofitable enterprises should be subjected to strict control, and in the future the practice of compensating poor results of such enterprises at the expense of the entire national economy should not be tolerated.

Dwelling on the financial situation of agricultural cooperatives, SCINTEIA noted that the decision to cancel the payments for credits amounting to approximately 80 billion lei obtained from the state prior to 1981—and in the case of less developed farms, prior to 1985—should mobilize cooperative farmers to improve their financial results and enable them to engage in self-financing.

Lukanov, Ovcharov Receive French Businessmen

AU2303181889 Sofia BTA in English 1735 GMT 23 Mar 89

[Text] Sofia, March 23 (BTA)—A delegation of the Patronat Francais headed by Mr. Jean Boulain, president of the Committee for Bulgaria and honorary chairman of SAT [French electrical equipment company], is paying a visit here. It is made up of industrialists, representatives of banks and trading companies. After the talks on concrete projects with their Bulgarian partners, today the delegation had a meeting with Mr. Andrey Lukanov, minister of foreign economic relations. He informed them about some basic points in the economic reform which is being implemented here, paying special attention to the market economy, the

elimination of the monopoly on foreign trade and the strengthening of the companies' self-dependence in carrying out their foreign economic activities.

Mr. Jean Boulain said that the contacts and the talks the members of the delegation had with separate Bulgarian companies would help the two sides learn more about each other and would contribute to making the new moments in the economic policy clear. It was agreed that early next year a delegation of the Bulgarian business circles will pay a visit to France.

During the visit the French economic delegation was received by Mr. Stoyan Ovcharov, minister of economy and planning.

CSSR Foreign Minister To Visit 'End of March'

AU2303190689 Sofia BTA in English
1843 GMT 23 Mar 89

[Text] Sofia, March 23 (BTA)—At the invitation of Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, Mr. Jaromir Johanes, minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, will pay a friendly business visit to Bulgaria at the end of March 1989.

Trade Exchange Protocol Signed With Hungary

LD2303095189 Budapest MTI in English
0821 GMT 23 Mar 89

[Text] Sofia, March 23 (MTI)—The protocol on the 1989 goods exchange and payments between Hungary and Bulgaria has been signed in Sofia.

Last year Bulgaria was the only European socialist country, with which Hungary failed to agree on the composition of the goods to be traded since the Bulgarian partners lagged way behind the delivery plans, said Piroska Apro, Hungarian deputy minister of trade, to the Sofia correspondent of MTI. As there are no guarantees for making good the deficiencies accumulated over the past years, the protocol only envisaged a turnover worth 300 million roubles, 25 per cent less than in 1987.

Yugoslav Technical Exhibition Opens in Sofia

AU2203080289 Sofia BTA in English
2232 GMT 21 Mar 89

["Activating Business Contacts With Yugoslavia"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 21 (BTA)—The exhibition "Technical Novelties in Yugoslavia" was opened here today with the desire to activate the economic and sci-technical [as received] cooperation between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. Organizers of the exhibition on Yugoslavian side are the Economic Chamber, the Union of Inventors and Innovators and the Centre of Workers' Inventions in Rijeka and on Bulgarian side—the Ministry of Economy and Planning.

The visitors can get familiar with the developments of the Yugoslavian specialists of 25 leading economic associations, research institutes and plants, along with the possibilities for industrial and business cooperation. There are 70 developments on show. They are divided in three sections: "New Sources of Power Generation", "Transfer of Technologies" and "Farming Equipment". New technologies for making use of the ashes produced by thermoelectrical plants, prospecting, extracting oil and gas, using wood, developing and using chemical sources for electric power and systems for purifying industrial and agricultural waste water are also presented.

Opening the exhibition, Mr Zeljko Oreskovic, director general of the Centre of Workers' Inventions in Rijeka, underlined that this joint initiative is a continuation of the traditional useful contacts between the specialists of the two countries and that it will give a fresh impetus to mutual relations. 80 percent of the exhibits are shown in Bulgaria for the first time and 10 percent have never been out of Yugoslavia before.

Central Committee Message to PCI Congress

AU2003130689 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Mar 89 p 5

[Report on the greetings message of the BCP Central Committee to the 18th PCI Congress "submitted" on 18 March by Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the congress]

[Text] The greetings message of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] to the 18th Congress of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], submitted by Milko Balev, leader of the BCP delegation to the congress, expresses most cordial and fraternal greetings and wishes for fruitful work at the congress.

The Bulgarian Communists are following with great interest the activity of the Italian Communists in renewing the party and implementing the new PCI course, aimed at presenting a programmatic and governmental alternative in Italy, as well as achieving peace, disarmament, and security. The PCI initiative to create a bloc of European leftist forces, in which the Italian Communists would be an integral part, also evokes interest.

Together with the CPSU and the other fraternal parties, the BCP is making great efforts to renew communist theory and practice. The concept on a fundamentally new model of socialism in Bulgaria, adopted by the BCP Central Committee July 1987 Plenum, is the result of our searches. We are facing the task of utilizing the achievements of scientific-technical progress and the qualitative development of socialist democracy for comprehensively satisfying the material, social, and intellectual needs of the people, turning Bulgaria into a highly developed and civilized state, and constructing a more dynamic and humane socialist society.

The complexity of the modern world requires all political and social forces to contribute to the transition from confrontation to dialogue, boldly seek answers to the constantly changing reality, and grasp, master, and apply the principles of the new political thinking in their activity.

The BCP fully supports and actively participates in the USSR policy of peace and security in Europe and the world, conducted under the CPSU leadership, and in forming our state policy, aimed at developing confidence, security, and cooperation in the Balkans, in the spirit of the new realities, turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, and solving the ecological problems of the peninsula. Our party is contributing to the internal renewal of the international communist movement.

We are confident that the results of the 18th PCI Congress will contribute to further strengthening the PCI influence over the rallying of the democratic and progressive forces in Italy and Europe.

We express hope that relations between our parties will continue to develop in the interest of the Bulgarian and Italian peoples, and in the interest of achieving peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean, Europe, and the world, the BCP Central Committee message reads.

Meeting on Pollution Prevention Held in Sofia

AU2203074989 Sofia BTA in English
2213 GMT 21 Mar 89

["For Protecting Nature in the Capital"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 21 (BTA)—The growing concern of the inhabitants of the capital over the ecological situation in Sofia found its expression at a meeting on the subject of "For Restructuring in the Activity Aimed at Nature Protection and Implementation of the New Ecological Policy", which was held here today.

Speaking about the air and other pollutions, Mr Mako Dakov, chairman of the National Committee for Protection and Reproduction of the Environment, pointed out in his report that Sofia appears to be one of the most polluted towns in this country.

Here is some concrete information announced by him: The Kremikovtsi metallurgical combined works itself produces about 200 t [tonnes] dust, 117 t sulphur oxide, 167 t nitric oxide, 316 t carbon oxide, certain quantities of phenol, cyanides, lead aerosols, heavy metals, polluted waste waters, etc., per day. The motor transport vehicles are among the most severe pollutants. Every day they produce 875 t carbon oxide, 324 t hydrocarbon, 86 t nitric oxide, 39 t aldehydes and another 200 t of various harmful compounds.

It was pointed out in the report that the concentration of some pollutants in other Bulgarian towns is also alarming.

To belittle the efforts and measures taken to protect and reproduce nature in Bulgaria will be absolutely unfair and will not be true, Mr Mako Dakov said. New revolving systems for using water are being built. Waste-free technologies and such producing small amounts of waste are being introduced. 1.7 million ha [hectares] new woods have been planted. Supplying the towns with centralized heating systems is going on, measures for developing the urban electrical transport are being carried out and purification units are also being built.

486 million leva have been allocated for the protection of nature in 1989, which is about 180 million leva more than the amount for 1988. For the first time the ecological policy section of the state plan makes provisions for the most important tasks in the priority sectors of the development and the introduction of new technologies along with the production of the respective equipment.

With the decree of the Council of Ministers which was adopted today the problem of the area around the Kremikovtsi metallurgical combined works will be settled. The decree has it that as from July 1, 1989, the thermo-electrical plant will start using natural gas and some productions will be closed down.

Lead-free petrol is already produced in this country and it will be used from this year on. Several teams are working on the development of a catalytic neutralizer.

A "national program for the protection and reproduction of environment in Bulgaria up to the year 2000 and after it" is being worked out and it will be submitted for a nationwide discussion. A bill for the protection and reproduction of environment has been made out and is now being discussed. There is great progress in the creation of a single national information system for protection of environment.

Mr Mako Dakov pointed out that in the process of restructuring immediately following after the national conference of the Movement for Protection and Reproduction of the Environment the organizational work of the movement is going on. He said that 11,331 municipal committees have already been set up.

He also dwelt on the creation of a single system for ecological education and training which should be introduced in all kinds and levels of education.

In conclusion he emphasized that now there is a broad democratic basis for exercising control in the conditions of openness and public intolerance to those who do not observe the requirements of ecology.

The report and the numerous statements underlined the necessity of breaking away from inertness, from all outdated and worn-out forms. It is time to put an end to speaking in general terms about the consequences of the anthropogenic activity of man in the abstract. It is necessary to call the violators by name.

Kosloduy Nuclear Unit Officially Opened
AU2303105789 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 23 Mar 89

[Text] Our correspondent Veselin Angelov reports that the No. 5 generating unit, which has already begun operating, was officially opened at the nuclear electric power station in Kozloduy this morning. The 1,000-megawatt unit is the largest in our energy industry. Leaders of Mikhaylovgrad Oblast and the municipality, as well as many citizens, attended the festive meeting held to mark the occasion.

Over 30 specialized organizations took part in the construction of the unit, which incorporates highly efficient technologies, up-to-date mechanization, and equipment meeting the highest world standards.

In his greetings message to the investors, project designers, and construction and installation workers, Nikola Todoriev, chairman of the "Energetika" Association, noted the great part played by the Soviet scientific institutes and the cooperation with CEMA member countries. They have been awarded high distinctions, including the title "Hero of Socialist Labor (Five Stars)."

Imminent Trial Against Drug Thieves Announced
AU2103083689 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Mar 89 p 2

[Vesela Tsolova report: "Trial on Drug Theft Imminent"]

[Text] The Kyustendil Okrug Prosecutor's Office has submitted an indictment to the Sofia Law Court against Manol Vuchkov, Lyuben Lyubenov, Ognyan Ignatov, Nikolay Madanchev, and Efrosina Madancheva, because while in the process of carrying out criminal activity, they broke into the chemical pharmaceuticl plant in Stanke Dimitrov and stole some codeine phosphate, which is a narcotic substance.

The indictment also points out that the aforementioned drugs were then sold based on an advance agreement among the defendants. Some of the defendants are also being indicted for not having engaged in socially useful labor for a prolonged period even though they are of working age. The defendants also committed crimes connected with forging documents.

It is envisaged that 42 witnesses will be interrogated and 8 experts will be consulted during the trial.

The trial, based on the Penal Code, will begin on 3 April 1989 at the Sofia City Law Court.

Our editorial board will inform readers about the results of this trial after it has ended and the final verdict has been pronounced.

Heroin Seized at Kapitan Andreevo Checkpoint
AU2103150889 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 21 Mar 89

[Text] Sofia, March 21 (BTA)—Yesterday, at the border checkpoint of Kapitan Andreevo, two Turkish citizens were arrested while attempting to smuggle 6 kilograms of heroin bound for Western Europe. The narcotic had been hidden in a specially prepared compartment in the lower part of the body of the car (Opel), which had a West German registration.

The two Turkish citizens have been turned over to the investigation authorities.

Johanes Addresses Assembly on Foreign Policy

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["Speech by CSSR Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes at the Joint Session of the Two CSSR Federal Assembly Chambers," in Prague on 21 March: "Basic Issues of Czechoslovakia's Foreign Policy"]

[Text] Jaromir Johanes, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, presented a report on the basic issues of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy at the joint session of the Federal Assembly Chamber of Nations and People's Chamber, held on Tuesday [21 March].

I appear before you, the deputies of the supreme body of our people's representatives, in order to report on the basic issues of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy—in order to inform you how we proceed in providing favorable external conditions for the successful, peaceful development of our socialist fatherland and in helping to carry out the comprehensive restructuring and democratization program.

Our foreign policy consistently proceeds from the line set by the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] and developed at the sessions of its Central Committee which followed. The CSSR Government's policy statement of 8 November 1988 set the specific course for implementing this line in the present period. At the same time, our close mutual collaboration with the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states is a well-proven, basic, unchangeable point of departure in our activities in the international arena.

At the beginning of this year the government approved the basic orientation of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy for the period up to the 18th CPCZ Congress. It proceeded from a critical assessment of the present course and from the experience acquired to date, taking into account the development trends in world politics, particularly European politics, and the growing significance and role of integration groupings. In all our foreign policy activities we are striving to involve Czechoslovakia as much as possible in the existing progressive trends and in a dialogue on issues that affect our interests.

New Political Thinking Is Asserting Itself

Our international activities are being carried out in an extremely dynamic period. The face of the world is changing under the influence of multifaceted, literally revolutionary processes; it is increasingly marked by positive tendencies. Constructive cooperation is replacing confrontation in quite a number of spheres. Mutual trust in East-West relations is growing. Soviet-American dialogue is expanding. The process of realistic disarmament has begun. Progress has been achieved in the search for ways to settle certain regional conflicts. The states are collaborating more and more closely in solving global problems. The authority of the United Nations is growing.

Thus, the new political thinking is increasingly asserting itself in international relations. The peace policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, finding new incentives in the processes of revolutionary restructuring, openness, and democratization, is decisively contributing to this. The vital necessity of preserving and consolidating world peace under the conditions of our nuclear space age requires innovationist approaches and views. The rapid expansion of the scientific-technical revolution and the broad internationalization of international life are literally forcing us to search for qualitatively higher forms of cooperation between the states, while continuing to respect freedom of choice and the primacy of international law.

Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at the 43d session of the UN General Assembly has provided extremely significant stimuli for jointly resolving the urgent issues of the present, signifying what is in fact a radical intellectual turn in the approaches to present problems. We, too, profess our allegiance to the philosophy of a more secure and humane world in the 21st century. We fully endorse this philosophy, and we are helping to implement it.

We are energetically contributing to the peaceful restructuring of international relations, based particularly on their democratization, demilitarization, and humanization. This means that all states, large and small, but also the broad range of political, peace, special interest, and religious organizations, movements, and forces, must join in the international dialogue. It also means that political security factors and security factors based on international law must be strengthened at the cost of military factors—and that humanitarian values must be given priority, for the benefit of all the nations and of the certainties of life applying to every individual.

This basic restructuring of international relations fully corresponds to Czechoslovakia's interests.

We appraise the overall situation in the world realistically. The favorable processes have not yet become irreversible. Negative aspects still exist in certain key spheres. Despite all efforts and hopeful signs, it has proved impossible to halt feverish armament. Attempts to foist one's own convictions and views on others continue. The ecological danger is growing. Various forms of economic discrimination still exist. The foreign indebtedness of developing countries has become astronomical.

Despite all complications and problems, the field for constructive dialogue is expanding. Czechoslovakia, too, is vigorously contributing to this. In making this contribution, we are relying on the advantages and achievements of our socialist society, on our considerable political, economic, and cultural potential, on the democratic and humanitarian traditions of our country, and on all the positive things we have achieved in the past.

The world of today resembles a huge, ramified tree. No state can live in isolation—it would become a dry branch, since it draws its sap and harvests fruit from our common spiritual values, common experience, and the international division of labor. At the same time, it accepts its share of responsibility—not only rights, but also duties, which must be respected if it is to remain a living part of the community. This, too, is a particular feature of our times.

Our restructuring and democratization efforts can lead to success solely under the conditions of a lasting peace and security. That is why we consider the promotion of detente in the military sphere to be one of the most important tasks of our foreign policy. Progress in disarmament would undoubtedly lead to the normalization of the atmosphere in the world and to greater security and mutual trust. It would create more favorable prerequisites for intensifying all-round international cooperation.

In the period lying behind us we, together with our allies and all realistic forces, vigorously promoted confidence-building and disarmament efforts. Here we proceed from the need to provide for guarantees of equal security for everybody, from the fact that it is essential to gradually eliminate the weapons of mass destruction and to substantially cut armed forces and armaments in Europe, and from the need to implement the principle of reasonable defense sufficiency.

Czechoslovakia is one of the nine states directly involved in implementing the historic Soviet-American Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles. We have adopted appropriate verification measures on our territory and provided every condition for the first American inspection.

We are also consistently implementing the conclusions of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe.

From the viewpoint of comprehensive international security, we regard the signing of a Soviet-American treaty on a 50-percent reduction of strategic offensive weapons as a priority. We are also striving to halt nuclear tests and to foster the successful conclusion of talks on the total banning and elimination of chemical weapons, in the spirit of the conclusions adopted at this year's conference of ministers of foreign affairs in Paris. Our contribution to this was the experiment carried out in Czechoslovakia, which proved that it is feasible to effectively check that chemical weapons are not being produced in the civil sector.

Together with the other Warsaw Pact states, we are striving for the quickest possible start of special negotiations on tactical offensive weapons. Czechoslovakia does not and cannot view with indifference the efforts to modernize and compensate for the nuclear potential deployed to the west of our borders.

Our country lies in the heart of this continent, on the border between the two most powerful military political groupings. Its bitter experience has been paid for in blood: The Munich diktat and later the fascist invasion in March 1939 were tragic events in our modern history, but also the prelude to the conflagration of world war, which broke out 50 years ago. History also teaches us that even a well-prepared and well-equipped army is unable to guarantee the safety of our republic, if no corresponding domestic and foreign political conditions have been established for this.

Political Will and Preparedness for Agreements Are Decisive

These are our reasons for devoting such intense attention to the issues of military policy. It is also reflected in our approach to two significant forums—the conventional disarmament talks and the talks on confidence-building measures and security in Europe that opened at the beginning of this month at the foreign minister level. After the Paris and Vienna meetings of the ministers of foreign affairs at the beginning of January 1989, the meeting mentioned above has provided yet another opportunity for briefing a broad international forum on the Czechoslovak Government's approaches to and proposals on the issues of security, disarmament, and peaceful cooperation—particularly with regard to Europe.

We regard the political will and preparedness to conclude agreements as the decisive factor. We are doing everything to prevent the repetition of useless polemics on the numerical strength of troops and armaments, which have caused the unsuccessful talks on a reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in central Europe to stagnate for 15 years. Measures taken primarily in the central European sector of the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO would best correspond to our interests. This is also the direction in which our delegation will operate in Vienna.

These deliberations have been significantly stimulated by the decisions on a unilateral reduction of armed forces, armaments, and military budgets that were adopted by the socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia. One of these decisions concerned the withdrawal of some of the Soviet troops temporarily deployed on our territory. These far-reaching steps are an expression of the Warsaw Pact's unambiguous defense doctrine. We are convinced that a similarly constructive approach on the part of NATO states would also be positively reflected in the Vienna negotiations.

By cutting the number of personnel and armaments and by introducing organizational changes in the Czechoslovak People's Army (CSLA), we aim to assist our national economy, and the building industry and transportation in particular. We are also planning to gradually limit or even halt production in certain military plants and to

give them a civil program. We believe that the problems of transition from military to civilian production should be discussed in a multilateral, international dialogue.

Of course, our activity in the disarmament sector does not mean that we are devoting less attention to the country's defense capability than in the past. Reliable provisions for the state's security and defense are still one of our primary tasks.

One of the main directions of our international activities is the European policy. We are primarily concerned with comprehensively developing the Helsinki process. We have participated in its creation from the very beginning, and we want it to intensify and fully expand, in the interest of building our common European home. We want it to have a beneficial impact on every sphere by developing the political dialogue, continuing the process of real disarmament, promoting close collaboration in environmental protection, making use of the economic and scientific-technical potentials, exchanging cultural values, and providing prerequisites for the entire complex of human rights.

A significant landmark in these efforts is the Vienna follow-up meeting, which has moved the CSCE process emphatically forward—also due to our own efforts. The Vienna concluding document, which we and the other 34 participating states have approved, will enter history as a chapter opening new pages of development on our continent. As the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium stressed, this document establishes prerequisites for a qualitatively higher level of Europe-wide efforts to develop political, economic, and humanitarian cooperation.

The Vienna meeting has primarily cleared the path toward the unprecedented negotiations on the previously mentioned conventional disarmament and confidence-building and security measures in Europe. The Vienna meeting has raised the problems of humanitarian cooperation to a new level, providing strong stimuli for the collaboration of European states in environmental protection. By adopting a rich program of 11 follow-up actions, it has established prerequisites for the dynamic continuation of the Helsinki process in every sphere.

The conclusions of the Vienna meeting are also creating new opportunities for expanding cooperation in the spheres of economy, science, and technology—even though we openly state that, like many other states, we would have liked to achieve far more in this particular sector. We will energetically strive to implement that part of the document in which the states have committed themselves to establish favorable conditions for trade and industrial cooperation and for direct contacts between entrepreneurs; we will also strive to diminish or gradually eliminate the obstacles to trade, and to exchange scientific-technical knowledge and modern technologies.

The problems of human rights, contacts between people, and the exchange of cultural and spiritual values as well as information are assuming even greater significance in relations between states. The final document contains a whole series of provisions on the direction in which to orient cooperation in this sphere.

The document stresses the implementation of human rights in their entirety, that is, political, civic, economic, social, and cultural rights. It obliges the participant countries to devote particular attention to the problems of employment, housing, social security, health care, education, and culture. All of the CSCE states must proceed from this.

Increasing cooperation in the sphere of human rights to a truly higher level demands that interstate relations not be overcast by ideological confrontation, that the imposing of one's own ideas and opinions onto others should come to an end. As we already emphasized in Vienna, it is necessary to conduct a serious and unbiased dialogue on these issues. It is necessary to abandon unfounded accusations of noncompliance with accepted commitments, as well as attempts to influence our internal development from outside. We reject such attempts because they contravene the principles of the Helsinki Final Act and the conclusions of the Vienna follow-up meeting. Questions connected with fulfilling the Vienna document must be considered responsibly, in harmony with its stipulations.

The CSSR has begun to consistently fulfill the Vienna document. It was published in our country in a mass printing run. The appropriate departments and institutions examined it thoroughly and put forward proposals and recommendations to the government for the further course of action during its implementation. This also concerns the gradual harmonization of our legal regulations with its stipulations in those areas where it is necessary. Of course, we will also concern ourselves with how the document is being implemented in the other participant states. Commitments resulting from the Helsinki process apply equally in the East and West. Our Western partners also must realize this.

We want not only the diplomats but our entire public to take part in the implementation of the conclusions of the Vienna meeting. Here, wide scope for the operation of "people's diplomacy" is opening up. We believe that the organizations affiliated in the National Front will broadly utilize these new possibilities.

We will take part in the rich program of follow-up events before the next follow-up meeting in Helsinki in 1992. We will undertake great efforts to ensure that their results bring greater understanding and trust, as well as more comprehensive cooperation on the Continent of Europe, and that they become the venue of a matter-of-fact international dialogue.

A significant source of the strengthening of favorable trends in international development is provided by the successful conclusion of the Vienna meeting. Now it is up to all the participants in the Helsinki process to ensure that its potential is fully utilized in the interest of the nations of Europe; in the interest of the continent where 200 years ago the banners of the French Revolution were hoisted and where, in October 1917, the world's first socialist state was created.

Significant Czechoslovak Initiatives

Recently our republic has also registered in the awareness of the European public by virtue of its own foreign political initiatives.

The proposal for the creation of a zone of trust, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations along the line of contact between the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, proposed by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has fundamental significance in this regard. It represents our specific contribution to the implementation of the idea of a common European home, to the development of all aspects of the Helsinki process. We comprehend it as a broad platform for conducting dialogue with several West European countries. We acquainted them with our ideas, which were received with interest. We proposed a broad spectrum of measures whose common denominator is greater trust, security, and mutually advantageous cooperation.

As far as the military aspects of the initiative are concerned, we agree with the NATO states that it is necessary to put them in the context of the overall arrangement of the balance of forces in Europe. We expect that development in negotiation forums in Vienna will gradually help in the creation of the "diluted zone" proposed by us. We would like fewer troops and strike weapons in this zone. At the same time, we announce our preparedness to agree, above and beyond the framework of the Stockholm negotiations, on a more comprehensive exchange of information concerning data on armed forces. We also propose the establishment of contacts between military representatives at diverse levels, which would contribute to better mutual knowledge and to the eradication of the "image of the enemy." Consultations with our partners have shown that the greatest interest lies in our suggestions concerning the political, economic, ecological, and humanitarian aspects of this zone. For example, in establishing regular contacts along parliamentary and government lines, between political parties and social organizations. Further, in the possibility of uniting forces in the fight against terrorism and drug smuggling. In the creation of a duty-free economic zone, the joint construction of motorways, interlinking energy systems, and in cooperation to protect the environment. In the sphere of humanitarian cooperation the ideas for expanding contacts between people, especially between young people, contacts between regions, districts, cities, factories, schools, and scientific institutions met with a good response. Contacts between information media, which have an irreplacable role in the creation of trust, could be substantially expanded.

The above list of our proposals is, naturally, not complete. We are leaving to our partners the possibility of contributing their own suggestions and ideas to their enhancement. The continuing process of the restructuring and democratization of the life of our society creates attractive prerequisites for the further development of this remarkable Czechoslovak initiative to whose enforcement we will further devote overriding attention. Wherever our suggestions converge with the proposals of other socialist countries, we are harmonizing our joint course of action.

The proposal by Ladislav Adamec, the federal premier, for a meeting of the heads of government of the countries bordering the CSSR on the problems of the protection and enhancement of the environment, is also intrinsically linked with the initiative for the creation of a zone of trust. We recommend that at this meeting issues such as the working out of international programs for the protection of the environment, the creation of joint funds for these aims, the creation of consultation and information centers for dealing with the consequences of ecological disasters, and so on, be discussed. In Prague last week experts from the seven countries concerned held talks on the preparations for this event. The talks demonstrated that the initiative has met with understanding and is accepted as one of the useful ways of safeguarding ecological security. This is also confirmed by the recommendation of the experts that at the end of May this year a conference of environmental ministers of the participatory states be held. We hope that it will create prerequisites for a meeting of heads of governments to take place this year.

Also, on the UN platform, we proposed the further intensification of multilateral cooperation on environmental issues. The success of our activity is closely connected with the concrete steps to improve our own ecological situation.

We are contributing to increasing collaboration in the humanitarian sphere as well, specifically in the areas of training and education. On the occasion of the celebrations of the 400th anniversary of the birth of Jan Amos Komensky, we intend to hold an international conference in Prague in 1992 on the education of mankind for the 21st century, and to ensure that it goes well we have already created a preparatory committee with the participation of distinguished foreign figures.

Further evidence of our decisive approach in the fight against international terrorism is our proposal to the Government of Great Britain for a joint CSSR-British initiative at the United Nations. The purpose of it would be to stimulate a discussion on concluding a treaty on the control of plastic explosives.

Our joint proposals with the GDR on the creation of a corridor without nuclear weapons and a zone without chemical weapons in central Europe still remain valid.

The strengthening and intensification of friendship, alliance, and comprehensive cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, first and foremost with the USSR, maintain a key position in our foreign policy. The present stage of the development of socialism places greater demands on the contents, forms, and dynamism of mutual collaboration. This requires greater use of the potential of the restructuring process in individual socialist states; finding effective and mutually advantageous solutions to the questions of cooperation; building a strong, capable community, the unity and strength of which rests on respect for the real and varied interests of individual countries.

Recently we have achieved undisputed successes. We have developed the possibilities of socialism in many directions. However, we also see existing problems and shortcomings. We are neither concealing nor exaggerating them. We are evaluating them realistically and striving for them to be effectively resolved.

Improved and more effective political and economic cooperation among socialist countries is an indispensable condition for strengthening their unity, ability to act, and position in the world, as well as for creating prerequisites for accelerating their socioeconomic development. We regard as absolutely essential an improvement in the mechanism of cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact, which is in conformity with the growing importance of political aspects in the activity of this organization. All these exacting tasks are in the fore of attention during discussions of the Political Consultative Committee and the Committees of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Ministers of Defense. We have become actively involved in the activity of newly formed organs such as the Special Commission for Disarmament and the Multilateral Group for Exchange of Current Information.

Intensifying Coordination of Economic Policy

As for CEMA, we are of the opinion that further movement ahead is possible only when those forms and methods of cooperation which no longer conform with contemporary needs are overcome. We advocate the formation of an effective model of socialist economic integration and, in the long term, the creation of a single market. This objective should be pursued also by the process of in-depth restructuring of the mechanism of multilateral cooperation and the council's activity. Czechoslovakia wants to take an active part in these efforts. Of great significance for the attainment of the set targets will undoubtedly be the meeting of the highest party representatives of CEMA member countries, which Prague should host before this year is out.

The improvement of our cooperation with socialist partners requires a more intensive coordination of economic policy. More consistently than has been the case heretofore, our relations must be regulated by means of economic instruments. The new forms of production sharing and specialization need to be enforced; the establishment of direct links expanded; joint enterprises and research institutes set up; progress in monetary cooperation made; the fixing of prices improved; exchange rates put on a more realistic footing; the functions of the transferable ruble reinforced; and prerequisites for the convertibility of our currencies created. The number of tasks is thus formidable. Their implementation brooks no delay, however, because it is in the interest of strengthening socialism in each country and in our community as a whole.

In the present development stage of our community, public information, the exchange of cultural and spiritual values, the development of informal partnership contacts, and tourism are assuming extraordinary significance. As a country bordering on four socialist states, we have wide-ranging possibilities in this regard, but also great responsibility. We believe that it is necessary to jointly seek ways of improving prerequisites for better mutual knowledge of and understanding among the people of individual countries.

Of crucial significance for us are relations with the Soviet Union, our closest ally and largest economic partner. These are full-blooded and dynamically developing relations, in which the processes of restructuring and democratization taking place in our countries are favorably reflected. The experiences gained by our Soviet friends in this regard are an irreplaceable source of inspiration for us.

On the basis of the concurrent goals of restructuring, a new quality of our relations is taking shape, one conforming with the current needs of the development of socialism. Of fundamental importance in this regard was last year's meeting of the general secretaries of our communist parties—Milos Jakes and Mikhail Gorbachev.

Within a short span of time, the two countries' heads of government—Ladislav Adamec and Nikolay Ryzhkov—have already twice discussed measures aimed at safeguarding a dynamic development of mutual economic cooperation. They signed the Concept of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation for 15 to 20 Years. Its realization should contribute to the needed structural changes in our economies, to an improved profile of the division of labor, and to the stabilization of our raw material base. The talks between the two heads of government also opened a new chapter in the joint efforts to protect the environment.

The results of our economic cooperation will be measured, first and foremost, by the quality and world standard of products. We will therefore seek the development of direct links in manufacturing and research, joint ventures, including participation by third countries, and the expansion of other progressive forms.

Innovative boosts are contained in the program of cooperation between the CPCZ and the CPSU in the ideological sphere, in the plans of cooperation between social organizations, as well as in sister city agreements. Both sides feel the need to become better acquainted with life in each other's countries and to do so without unnecessary pompous gestures, formalities, and without doing things by fits and starts.

Naturally, we devote particular attention to a more intensive coordination of foreign policy. This also was the subject of several of my meetings with Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs. They confirmed full unanimity of positions on the enforcement of the new political thinking in international relations.

All this is an expression of our firm determination to continue to strengthen close alliance, comprehensive cooperation, and sincere friendship with the Soviet Union, which is in full conformity with our vital interests. We view our mutual relations as the firm foundation on which our foreign policy also rests. Building on this foundation, we successfully develop our own foreign political activity and enrich it with our proposals and approaches so that it expresses in the best possible way our common and national interests.

A spontaneous expression of our people's fraternal feelings for, and attitude toward, the big family of the Soviet Union's nations was our assistance to earthquake-stricken Armenia.

Demands on the quality and level of mutual cooperation with the other states of the socialist community are growing in the present stage. We maintain contacts with them on a high political level. Significant incentives for their intensification are provided by the regular meetings at the level of the highest representatives of fraternal parties.

Naturally, we devote particular attention to allies bordering on Czechoslovakia, with whom we have deepened our ties in all spheres.

With the Polish People's Republic we are tied by good mutual relations. We have expanded, above all, economic cooperation, in which we strive to employ progressive forms.

We continue to engage in wide-ranging and comprehensive collaboration with the GDR. We want the further development of specialization and production sharing to become a factor of continuously growing economic relations.

Relations with the Hungarian People's Republic are developing intensively. We attribute importance to the signing of the agreement on cutting the construction time of the joint Gabcikovo-Nagymaros project by 15 months.

We are also developing the traditionally friendly relations with the Bulgarian People's Republic. In the economic sphere, we concentrate our efforts on renewing dynamism in the main directions.

The preceding period has also been rich with regard to our relations with the Socialist Republic of Romania. Both sides have emphasized the need to go over to higher forms of mutual interaction.

As far as the Mongolian People's Republic is concerned, we are developing wide-ranging contacts both on a bilateral basis and within the framework of CEMA. We concentrate on increasing the effectiveness of our economic cooperation.

We are deepening the comprehensive development of fraternal relations with the Republic of Cuba and implementing conclusions from the talks at the highest level. We are striving to increase economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

We are gradually proceeding to new, effective, and mutually beneficial forms of cooperation with Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. We are taking part in the coordinated assistance to these states. A substantial contribution to the development of mutual relations will undoubtedly be made by the planned visit of the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee to these countries.

We are developing useful and economic contacts with the SFRY [sentence as published].

Our relations with the PRC have been marked by increased dynamism. Conclusions from talks between the highest representatives of the two countries have created prerequisites for mutual cooperation to rest on a long-term and stable foundation.

Our contacts with the DPRK have further expanded and intensified, which is borne out also by the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation during CSSR President Gustav Husak's visit to that country.

As regards our relations with Albania, contacts have expanded, especially in the economic sphere.

In our relations with advanced capitalist countries we have been concentrating on the development of constructive, mutually beneficial cooperation. We are developing contacts with a number of West European states at a high and the highest levels on the basis of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act.

In the past period we established relations with the European Community. We wish to expand them in all spheres of common interest. The accelerating, comprehensive restructuring of our economic mechanism is creating favorable conditions for intensification of trade, economic, and scientific and technological cooperation,

for the development of industrial cooperation, establishment of joint ventures, and other sophisticated forms of collaboration. Considerable interest exists on our part in enhancing political dialogue. An important part of this dialogue are the Federal Assembly's contacts with the European Parliament.

We note with satisfaction that the European Community countries, too, approach the development of relations with Czechoslovakia in a businesslike fashion. This is confirmed by the conclusion of the agreement between the CSSR and the EEC on trade with industrial products, which was signed in Brussels last December.

We took part in the normalization of relations between CEMA and the EEC. We want the constructive dialogue between these two largest integrated groups to contribute to the strengthening of all-European cooperation.

In Western Europe a dynamic process of integration is under way, which increasingly influences our political, economic, and cultural relations with these states. Therefore, we pay exceptional attention to issues of West European integration and its possible consequences, especially in connection with the creation of a single internal market in 1992. The need to diversify our economic relations with these countries is also of topical importance for us.

We pay particular attention to the development of relations with our neighboring countries.

Our relations with the FRG are stable. Contacts among political and other representatives of both countries continue. Economic as well as cultural, humanitarian, and ecological cooperation is deepening. The conclusions from Helmut Kohl's talks in Prague are being, on the whole, concretely implemented. Some recent unwarranted statements directed at us are at variance with those positive trends.

We have intensive and broadly developed relations with the Republic of Austria. Last year's visit by the federal chancellor to the CSSR, as well as the talks of the two countries' ministers of foreign affairs last December in Vienna, contributed to the development of those relations. Recently, however, there have resounded voices from Austrian territory which are of no benefit to good neighborship. We are of the opinion that concentrating on strengthening cooperation and mutual understanding is in the interest of both states.

The visit by French President Francois Mitterrand to the CSSR at the end of last year opened up new possibilities for further intensifying our relations with France. We have begun implementing conclusions. Regarding our relationship vis-a-vis Greece, Spain, and Italy, we proceed from an active political dialogue and bilateral interest in the development of economic cooperation.

We are making better use of the opportunities which the development of relations with small and medium-size states provides to Czechoslovakia. The neutral and nonaligned countries have a specific position in this respect.

For example, our relations with Finland are exemplary. Our cooperation with Cyprus is of a traditionally good standard. We are prepared to constructively continue the dialogue initiated with the Vatican and strive for a bilaterally acceptable solution to open issues pertaining to relations.

The recent visit by the Danish minister of foreign affairs is another important step toward deepening political contacts and expanding mutually advantageous cooperation. We have many identical standpoints with Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. We are prepared to further activate political relations and economic cooperation with Norway and Turkey.

Regarding the relationship with Great Britain, we intend to continue with the existing good standard of relations and strive for development of relations in spheres of common interest. The same applies to Canada.

We seek opportunities of improving relations with the United States of America. We are not closed to any proposal by the new administration, provided it proceeds from the principle of equality and mutual respect.

In relations with Japan we strive to implement concrete proposals aimed at intensifying cooperation, especially in the economic and scientific-technical spheres.

We intend to become more active also in other geographical regions having dynamic economic growth.

The new CSSR representative office in Canberra has begun to expand our relations with Australia and New Zealand.

Relations with the developing countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America have a permanently important place in our foreign policy. Their importance and authority in the international community are steadily growing. We are united by many common interests, especially as regards ensuring peace and seeking solutions to present-day global problems.

We will continue to pay special attention to cooperation with countries which have a progressive orientation, with which we have many identical or close standpoints on many important issues.

Our solidarity with the endeavor of the people of Nicaragua has been reaffirmed by the recent visit to that country by the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. It affirmed the bilateral determinaion to develop relations in all spheres. We pay constant attention to cooperation with Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Our traditionally good cooperation with the Republic of Afghanistan has been developing well. We are convinced that a political settlement in Afghanistan can only be achieved on the basis of a dialogue involving all the country's political forces. At the same time, it is necessary that the United States and Pakistan also consistently implement the Geneva accords.

We are maintaining a high-level dialogue with Syria. There is no doubt that it will be further deepened by the upcoming visit by our highest party representative. We are striving to expand relations with Algeria and Libya, and with Iraq, where we want to participate in postwar reconstruction and peaceful construction.

We have normalized relations with Egypt and count on their expansion. We would also like to continue to develop mutually advantageous economic relations and political dialogue with the other Arab countries, including the Persian Gulf states.

In the sub-Saharan region of Africa, we are interested in continuing the existing cooperation with Zimbabwe, Tanzania, and Zambia. We will continue to develop mutually advantageous relations with Nigeria, Ghana, and other African states.

India has a permanent place among our traditional friends in Asia. We appreciate and support its active and constructive peace policy. The visit by the president of India to the CSSR last year affirmed the high level of mutual relations that has been achieved.

The visit by the CSSR premier to Iran this year affirmed the bilateral interest in developing relations and achieving a higher level of economic cooperation.

Our relations with Indonesia, Thailand, and the other ASEAN states are being activated.

Regarding the Latin American countries, we strive to make better use of the opportunities offered by the strengthening democratization processes in the region. We have made considerable progress in the activation of relations, especially with Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, and Uruguay. We will enrich the existing cooperation with new forms, such as the joint ventures which are developing promisingly.

We welcome the increased authority of the Nonaligned Movement and its active approach to solving the most important problems of the present. In the United Nations and at other forums we will support the endeavor to restructure international economic relations and to find a just solution to problems connected with foreign debts. We expect the conference of the Nonaligned Movement on the highest level in Belgrade to give further impetus to strengthening peace and security in the world.

Regional conflicts continue to complicate the complex economic, social, and political problems of several developing countries. Czechoslovakia has always actively pressed for their just solution.

New approaches to international issues have brought about changes for the better in seeking ways to settle complex problems, such as the Iraq-Iran conflict, the Afghan question, the Cambodian problem, the situation in southern Africa, in Central America, and other problems. Despite the realism displayed by the Palestine Liberation Organization, as yet there has not been a substantial shift in the solution of the Middle East situation, because of Israel's stance.

We welcome and support the increased efforts of the United Nations on those issues. This is also attested to by our direct involvement in the UN units in Angola and Namibia.

Here, from the forum of our supreme legislative body, I would particularly like to stress the weighty role the Federal Assembly's foreign relations play in international relations. They contribute significantly to developing political dialogue, to clarifying our and our allies' standpoints on international issues, and to spreading the truth about socialist Czechoslovakia. This activity is not only taking place on a bilateral basis, but on the platform of the Interparliamentary Union. From the viewpoint of the deepening all-European process, one must highly value the first meeting of parliamentary representatives of the CSCE states, in which some of you took an active part at the end of last year.

The recommendations, suggestions, and standpoints of the two chambers' foreign committees and other bodies of the Federal Assembly, as well as of individual deputies, help to improve and give direction to the foreign political activity of the CSSR Government. They are being used during numerous international negotiations conducted by members of the federal government, its premier and deputy premiers, and representatives of the governments of the two republics.

Our image in the world has a considerable influence on the successful realization of our foreign political intentions, on the expansion of the economic, cultural, and other cooperation.

We hold in esteem everyone who provides objective information about our life knowledgeably and with understanding. Those Western mass information media which distort our reality and disturb the atmosphere of mutual understanding act against the spirit and letter of the documents of the Helsinki process.

CSSR's Extensive Contacts Abroad

Elucidating the process of restructuring and democratizating our society and shaping an objective image of socialist Czechoslovakia are some of the important tasks

of our policy. In this respect, we still have much to do. We must approach our propaganda and information activity abroad with much more exactingness and differentiation, in view of the differing conditions in the individual countries. We must also apply modern forms and methods more extensively.

This is also connected with how efficiently we utilize our cultural, educational, scientific, medical, and sports contacts. After all, we have excellent personalities, experts, and collectives. They can do much to propagate the good name of our republic and win us new friends.

The common European heritage plays a significant role in the development of relations on the continent. In this respect, we will strive to make our share correspond to our standing in European and world culture. We have all the prerequisites for that.

We can be proud of much that we have and are still contributing to the treasure of spiritual values.

Many Czech and Slovak fellow countrymen have made us famous in the world. We value the activity of our fellow countrymen. We value their efforts to preserve our national traditions, the Czech and Slovak language, and cultural legacy. We intend to work more actively with associations of our fellow countrymen, develop contacts with these former citizens of ours who have maintained a good relationship with their old country.

We wish to cooperate with all our friends in the world. This is facilitated by relations of friendship between cities, regions, enterprises, universities, and social organizations, by contacts among young people and sportsmen. We welcome the fact that the center of gravity is gradually shifting from the exchange of official delegations, to extensive direct contacts among citizens and people of different professions.

Tourism, too, helps to foster mutual understanding among nations. More than 14 million foreign tourists visited our country last year. In addition, 9 million passed through our country. Approximately 6.5 million of our citizens spent their annual vacations abroad. This is not little. However, we would like to achieve more. Tourism is part of the life of modern society and one of the indicators of the standard of living. However, the important thing for us is to what extent we create the necessary economic conditions for this. We have made the visa-issuing practices much easier for foreign guests, and we will strive to make the visa-issuing practices of some Western states, as a reciprocal gesture, more flexible for our citizens.

Now permit me to communicate to you the extent of our relations with foreign countries with the help of a few facts.

The CSSR currently maintains diplomatic relations with 136 states. We have 89 embassies, 6 permanent missions, 14 general consulates, and 2 consulates abroad, and the propagation of our culture is being ensured by 10 cultural centers.

In Czechoslovakia there are 69 embassies, 13 general consulates, 2 consulates, and 1 honorary consul, and in the sphere of cultural relations there are 7 cultural and information centers. Czechoslovakia is a member of 60 governmental international organizations. In addition, we participate in the activity of more than 1,000 nongovernmental organizations.

International treaties are an important instrument for implementing objectives of Czechoslovak foreign policy. Our contractual basis has expanded further in the past period. We currently have a total of 1,969 bilateral and 886 multilateral treaties with 127 states.

It is understandable that we do not gauge the effectiveness of our foreign political activity solely with quantitative indicators. We are interested in quality, and in making the most efficient use of the considerable resources our society has been investing in that sphere.

A survey of the staffing of our representative offices and these offices' efficiency is to serve that end. In cooperation with the Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade, we also study the possibility of merging some of the functions abroad in the interest of a more rational utilization of forces and resources.

In this connection I would like to inform you about the continuing restructuring of our foreign service. Its objective is to raise its efficiency and improve the style, forms, and methods of its work, and to apply new forms in our activity. All work collectives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are involved in this. We are concluding the first stage of restructuring. The number of our ministry's staffers will decrease 30 percent by 30 June this year in accordance with the CSSR Government's economizing measures. We are intensively considering how to improve organization and management both in the center and in our representative offices. We have changed the structure of the ministry and reduced the number of sections.

We are creating an atmosphere that puts more demands on every individual. We have no choice if we want to complete all tasks well and in time with fewer personnel, at a time when the sphere of foreign policy is significantly dynamized.

This involves demands in respect of cadre work. A dignified and highly professional representation of our fatherland abroad requires a thorough political, expert, and moral preparation of people, their dedication to the cause of socialism in all sectors and at all levels.

In the further stage of our foreign service' restructuring the focus will be, in particular, on further improving its content, conceptuality, planning, and forecasting of foreign policy trends. In this we see one of the main directions of raising the standard and effeciency of our work.

In accordance with the amended law on the activity of the federal central bodies of the state administration we are deepening our ministry's coordinating role. We are cooperating more closely with other departments and institutions. We are also addressing the issue of greater involvement of the front of social sciences in further analytical and practical activity.

The international activity of the National Front's social and special-interest groups is an integral part of our international relations. The democratization of our society demands this. It also is necessary to satisfy the ever more intensive interest of our citizens in foreign policy issues. The demand for more openness and a better flow of information to the public also concerns this sphere. Therefore, we wish to improve our cooperation with the mass information media.

The process of restructuring requires that our foreign service pay greater attention to the sphere of external economic relations. Therefore, in cooperation with the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, we are asserting our economic and trade interests more consistently. We want to play a more active part in a more effective and multifaceted involvement of Czechoslovakia in the international division of labor, in ensuring specific tasks arising from the needs of social-economic and scientific-technical development. Two of them are the need to more actively study all aspects connected with establishing or expanding contacts with world financial and currency institutions, and to assess the possibilities and usefulness of expanding our activity in regions and countries with which we still have no relations or with which relations have been broken off.

These tasks cannot be implemented without offices taking more initiative. They must submit more specific proposals for all spheres in which Czechoslovakia could profit politically and economically.

We are aware that restructuring our foreign service will be a long-term and demanding task. However, without it we cannot achieve higher quality and greater dynamism in our foreign policy activity, as Milos Jakes stressed at the meeting of ranking personnel of the Czechoslovak foreign service last December.

According to the ancient wisdom, a person cannot enter the same water of the same river twice. Historical opportunities also do not repeat themselves. The world has reached a crossroads today: One road leads to the heights of civilization, the other into the abyss of self-destruction. The exceptionalness of our time rests in the fact that mankind is beginning to increasingly realize this fact. The new thinking offers solutions for a future without nuclear weapons, the opportunity to comprehend the contexts of the contradictions of the world and the all-human nature of global problems.

The new thinking must struggle with outdated views and seek the correct direction in order to utilize its dynamic power for the benefit of all. It is not an easy process.

We, as a component of the socialist community, must also continue to contribute our share to the common sense prevailing, so that war disappears forever from the history of mankind. This is also in the interest of the further successful development of our socialist fatherland.

The international authority of our republic will be all the greater the more active our peace policy is, the more it is able to rely on solid economic potential, a stable standard of living, a mature and well-educated society, and the creative potential and diligence of the people. The strengthening of our prestige depends on the success of national restructuring.

We have entered the demanding period of preparations for the 18th CPCZ Congress. It is expected of every one of us—whether he mans machinery, works in the field or in an office, sits behind a manager's desk, or works in any sector of our domestic or foreign life—that he dedicate his experience and know-how to the common endeavor.

Even many foreigners we meet speak about our country as the jewel in Europe's crown. We have reason to be proud of our fatherland. Let us safeguard its beauty, its wealth, and its good name in the world. I want to assure you, representatives of our supreme legislative body, to which we are responsible, that the members of the foreign service, too, will do all they can to see that we hold our own with honor in this joint effort.

Munich Meeting Linked With Hostile Leaflets

AU2403174989 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Mar 89 p 2

[Jaroslav Kojzar commentary: "We Have Seen Such Hypocrisy Before"]

[Text] Representatives of Sudeten Germans and emigrants from Czechoslovakia met in Munich a couple of days ago. FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG reported on this meeting on 16 March, without giving its date. Could it be that the date of the meeting coincided with the events of 15 March [1939, the date of Hitler's occupation of Bohemia and Moravia], events that were so agonizing for our nations? Would there be anything strange about it?

The Munich meeting was presided over by the Sudeten historian Rudolf Jaworski. It was also addressed by Walter Becher, former chairman of the Sudeten German

Landsmannschaft, and Josef Stingl, chairman of the Ackermann Community. They allegedly sought a "coexistence of groups in central Europe and a new definition of democracy and self-determination of people in this region" and, at the same time, "the revival of the Czech-Moravian area, with Prague as the European metropolis," and so forth.

Emigrant Jiri Pelikan, former Ostrava publicist Ota Filip, and Professor Eduard Goldstuecker, former chairman of the Czechoslovak Writers Association, also voiced their thoughts there. Goldstuecker, for example, claimed that, supposedly, we should finally "draw a line under the tragedy of the past and turn the ethnic issue into an ethical one." Filip, too, was full of hope in this regard, linking his "expectations with the generation that is taking shape in Prague today" (?).

The last to speak was Franz Neubauer, present spokesman for the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft. He claimed that his organization is presenting proposals in this direction but that, as he simultaneously regretted, no response to them from Prague is forthcoming.

At about the same time, a large number of leaflets were mailed to our country. They show Czechoslovakia covered with crosses, allegedly for 240,000 dead Sudeten Germans whom the Czechs and Slovaks are claimed to have murdered in the first 2 years of the war in, it is said, more than 2,000 concentration camps. The leaflets also show two photographs of executions. One of them even shows the Czechoslovak flag in the background; its caption reads: "Prague—Mass executions with the participation of several thousand onlookers".... The victims of these crimes against humanity were, allegedly, the Sudeten Germans, who had been "beaten, strangled, and stabbed to death, drowned, castrated, trampled to death by man and horse, burned alive, crippled, filled with liquid animal excrement, rolled to death in barrels...."

Let us leave aside those photographs which actually depict Nazi war criminals sentenced by national courts or members of the SS—that is, an organization qualified as a criminal one at Nuremberg—who were caught in their uniforms.

What we are interested in is what Mr Neubauer and others mean by their olive branch. Do they mean the simple transfer of concentration camps from the Nazi card to the card of the Czechoslovaks? Do they mean that the data on Nazi soldiers who fell on the front, and on those who died during various troop movements and bombings and in the fighting of the liberation armies, which they resisted with arms in hand, will be added to our account?

They could still claim that we ourselves are, in fact, responsible for Munich and that 15 March was nothing but a contribution to peace in our country and that we should at last be grateful for it....

But we have seen such hypocrisy before....

Talks Held With Poland on Water Conservation

AU2203135789 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Mar 89 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] The plenipotentiaries of the Governments of CSSR and the Polish People's Republic for issues of water economy on border streams have been in session in Rajecke Teplice, in the Zilina district, since Monday [20 March]. Zdenek Kopecny, deputy minister of forestry, water economy, and the wood-processing industry in the Czech Socialist Republic, and his Polish partner, Zdzislaw Stencel from the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of the Polish People's Republic, will discuss cooperation between the two states in water economy planning for border streams, in hydrology, antiflood services, the adjustment of border waterways, water supplies, amelioration work in border areas, and the protection of border waters against pollution.

GDR Troop Maneuvers Scheduled 4-14 April

LD2803092189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0855 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Troop maneuvers by the GDR National People's Army (NVA) under the name "Zyklus 89" are scheduled to take place 4-14 April in the Gardelegen, Magdeburg, Genthin, and Rhinow areas with the aim of improving the training level of the troops and rehearsing joint action in defense actions. Up to 13,500 members of the NVA are taking part in them. They will be led by the head of a military command of the ground forces.

The GDR Government has announced the maneuvers to all participating states in accordance with the final document of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe.

Chief of Staff on Disarmament, Ties With West

LD2703100589 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0806 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—At the Vienna negotiations on conventional forces in Europe, the GDR delegation will do all it can to contribute "to radically reducing the military potentials of both alliances." A situation has to be brought about on the continent "whereby both sides retain forces and means required for defense, but not sufficient for a surprise attack or offensive operations." This is stated by Colonel General Fritz Streletz, GDR deputy defense minister and chief of staff of the National People's Army, in an interview in the latest edition of the weekly SONNTAG.

The fundamental principle for the GDR is the unbroken continuation of disarmament.

In spite of all the positive changes in the international atmosphere, the GDR is not overlooking the fact that there are influential forces within NATO which still adhere to the policy of strength and the course of arms build-up and military confrontation. Thus one has to take note of the fact that so far NATO has not canceled even one of its arms programs. Facts show that the alliance is even aiming at improving its land-based ballistic missile systems for use in Europe. The United States is also still holding on to the Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI]. Col Gen Streletz notes that NATO forces are rehearsing all conceivable variations of an escalation of fighting, from an undeclared, surreptitious war to the use of nuclear weapons and the expansion of aggression deep into the territory of the Warsaw Pact. "Hence it is our duty not to allow our citizens and soldiers to have any illusions regarding the specific military threat to the security of our state and the entire alliance." NATO observers have been able to see for themselves again and again during maneuvers on GDR territory that no threat at all to another state emerges from these military activities.

Great attention is being given to the current tendency in the mass media of the FRG and Berlin (West) to disseminate a decidedly negative image of the GDR, to slander the policy of the party and state leadership and social conditions in the GDR on a massive scale, and to reactivate methods of psychological warfare. "So we can see who is having problems with creating the image of an enemy," Col Gen Streletz stresses.

The clear change of view in Western public opinion, whereby the overwhelming majority no longer believes in a "threat from the East," is a direct result of the constructive peace policy of the Warsaw Pact states. "We are prepared to exploit every opportunity at every level to talk about each other's concerns about the military security situation and to introduce measures to end them." This is also the purpose of the offer of talks by Defense Minister Kessler to FRG Defense Minister Scholz. "We are not just talking about creating peace with ever fewer weapons, but our words and actions correspond."

Public Groups Unable To Nominate Candidates

LD2703123789 Hamburg DPA in German 1109 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Excerpts] East Berlin (DPA)—Nongovernmental peace and environmental groups in the GDR have so far had no success in their attempts to nominate their own candidates in some constituencies for the local elections on 7 May. According to members of the groups in East Berlin, the local authorities would not issue the necessary authorization on eligibility for election; the so-called mandators [mandatstraeger] showed no willingness to nominate candidates from independent private groups.

According to the GDR electoral law, only the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany], the four smaller parties, and the five most important mass organizations, including the trade union federation FDGB [Free German Trade Union Federation] and the youth organization FDJ [Free German Youth] may issue mandates for the elections. [passage omitted]

The National Front Presidium said in reply to an inquiry about the failed nomination attempts that these groups and initiatives were not part of the National Front mass organizations.

Meamwhile, the Thuringia regional group of the solidarity church working circle, in a statement signed by several clergy, has announced that it will not vote in the GDR local elections on 7 May. This should be seen "not as an appeal to some kind of election boycott but as our own personal decision." The working circle questions "many fundamental points of policy for which the SED, as the leading political force, is responsible." The signatories call for a "new democratic election system." This should make it possible for all citizens, male and female, "to include their political and objective convictions in

the comprehensive social development process." Pressure groups and peace circles in East Berlin have issued various appeals encourging people to take part in the public counting of votes once the polling stations have closed. The peace circle of St Bartholomew's parish in East Berlin and the pressure group "Rejection of Practice and Principle of Retrenchment" recommended in an open letter at the end of February that they coordinate with others in order "to ensure an independent compilation of election results as a check on the official figures."

East Berlin Human Rights Group Issues Appeal

LD2103133789 Hamburg DPA in German 1127 GMT 21 Mar 89

[Text] East Berlin, (DPA)—The "Peace and Human Rights Initiative," which is headquartered in East Berlin and which advocates freedom of speech, democratic restructuring, and disarmament, in the future intends to place its work on a broader footing and become active, as far as possible, throughout the GDR. In an appeal made public in East Berlin on Tuesday, it emphasized that "also in the GDR far-reaching changes" are "necessary." Apart from democratization this includes "bringing about openness."

In the assessment of the initiative "more and more people," not only in the USSR, Hungary, and Poland, but "also in the GDR, are commenting publicly on unsolved problems and conditions needing change. The desire for glasnost and perestroyka, also in the GDR, has encompassed large sections of the population—right up to state institutions and the SED [Socialist Unity Party]." This has become clear, for instance, through the numerous protests against the ban on and censorship of Soviet press and films.

Faced with such a development, it appears necessary for peace, environmental, human rights, and Third World groups in the GDR "to surmount their isolation, to open themselves up, and to develop new arguments and proposals for an overall social opening-up."

The pressure group in which civil rights campaigners, environmentalists, and members of various grassroots organizations cooperate, sees itself neither as an organization nor as a party. Also in the future, it will seek neither central coordination nor similar organizational structures, it was said. The appeal underlines that "peace and human rights are inseparable," and "human rights are indivisible." "The right to free movement and the right to free speech are among inviolable human rights," it is emphasized.

The appeal makes plain that leaving the country is no alternative. The pressure group underlines the possibility of reforms in the GDR and advocates not leaving the country but, through active cooperation in the GDR, exerting "a positive influence on the development still needed here."

Office Says Radiation Levels Continue To Fall

LD2303221189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1704 GMT 23 Mar 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—In connection with the publication of information by the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology on radiactive contamination in the USSR, 3 years after the reactor accident in Chernobyl, the GDR State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection announces:

After the Chernobyl reactor accident, the monitoring of radioactivity on GDR territory was substantially expanded and steadily continued in line with requirements. So far, about 50,000 meaurements have been made, of which 11,000 made in the initial stages were handed over to the International Atomic Energy Agency for inclusion in international evaluations.

The results of the studies show that since 1987 there has been an increasing reduction in radioactivity in all environmental media (atmospheric, precipitation, soil, water, foodstuffs, and fodder). The resulting radiation emissions for the GDR population amount to 1 percent of the natural radiation in 1988. In contrast to the situation in the USSR, there is therefore no problem on the GDR's territory.

The radiation situation will continue to be monitored.

Council Holds National Environment Conference

Meetings Open 21 March

AU2303142689 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Mar 89 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Berlin (ND)—A 2-day extended conference of the GDR Council of Ministers Advisory Council for Environmental Protection on the topic "Peace—Development—Environment, the GDR's Environmental Policy" started in Berlin on Tuesday [21 March]. From the Marxist-Leninist point of view, representatives of social organizations, scientific institutions, state organs, industry, and agriculture discussed results and conclusions of the report by the World Commission for Environment and Development entitled "Our Joint Future." [passage omitted]

As a member of the World Commission for Environment and Development, Professor Dr Istvan Lang, general secretary of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, welcomed the forum and said that the 2-day meeting is one of the first of its kind in Europe to discuss national objectives that are closely related to regional and global problems. [passage omitted]

Component of the SED's Economic Strategy

Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water conservancy, stressed that the GDR Government attaches great importance to the world commission's report because, on the basis of a comprehensive analysis of worldwide environmental and development problems, it proposes to consider and solve the ecological problems of our time not separately, but in connection with the problems of war and peace, disarmament and stable development, the elimination of backwardness and poverty, and the guarantee of a dignified, healthy, and secure life on earth. In accordance with the document entitled "The Consequences of the Arms Race for the Environment and Other Aspects of Ecological Security," which was adopted by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in 1988, the GDR proceeds from the assumption that disarmament will release enormous financial resources, natural resources, and intellectual, scientific, and human potential toward improving the ecological situation globally and nationally.

Completely in accordance with the UN environmental report, the GDR's environmental policy is a firm component of its overall policy, which is concerned about the people's welfare and securing peace, stressed the minister. It is inseparably connected with the policy of peace and dialogue and the economic strategy aimed at using natural resources economically. The concrete results of the GDR's environmental policy justify the statement that it corresponds to the recommendations of the world commission's report, Dr Hans Reichelt said.

The GDR can contribute many practical experiences to implementing these recommendations. In accordance with the social strategy of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], the SED's environmental policy, as its inseparable component, is firmly connected with economic and social policy. The economical use of recyclable natural resources and the reduction of raw material consumption are decisive for expanding the processes of carrying out more intensive efforts, he stated.

Perceptible Effects of More Intensive Efforts

This is influenced by an entire complex of measures: reducing the consumption of energy sources, water, and all kinds of materials; stopping waste and squandering; increasing the refining of raw materials; and increasing the comprehensive returning of secondary raw materials, waste products, and waste from settlements in the form of raw materials to the economic cycle.

For example, the returning of industrial waste products and secondary raw materials to the economic cycle was increased from 20 percent in 1974 to more than 40 percent today.

In this period, the consumption of raw materials and other materials decreased to a total of 96 percent, while industrial goods production was increased. In the first half of the eighties, 40 percent of the increase in the national income was the result of the decreased unit input.

2,200 Waterworks Built or Enlarged

In the process of economic intensification and in connection with the housing program, an entire complex of measures of water economy have been implemented since the midseventies. Thus, it was possible to connect the households of almost 2 million citizens to the public drinking water system from 1972 to 1988, the speaker stated. A total of 96.5 percent of all households are supplied in this way. In the same period, the households of more than 2.3 million citizens were connected to public waste water treatment systems. On the whole, 2,200 new waterworks were built, existing ones were enlarged and reconstructed, and 550 sewage plants were reconstructed, enlarged with a biological purification facility, or entirely new ones were built.

Waste Waters Reduced by 30 Percent

A total of 171 industrial sewage plants were built and existing ones were reconstructed or enlarged. Through all these efforts, organic waste waters were reduced by 30 percent from 1980 to 1988. The retaining of pollutants has been improved by 750,000 tonnes since 1980.

In order to reduce sulphur dioxide emissions, the minister continued, various measures are being implemented. From 1981 to 1987, total energy consumption was reduced by 4.2 percent, while industrial goods production was increased by 37 percent. At the same time, comprehensive research and development work is being done to achieve an efficient flue gas desulfurization of brown coal combustion, for which hardly any smoothly functioning plants existed in the whole world until recently. At present, 25 pilot and experimental plants are being tested or will soon begin operating. These plants have solved the problems of small, medium-sized, and, since December 1988, of large steam generators as well.

In order to further reduce sulphur dioxide emissions, all heating and power stations that will be newly built or reconstructed from 1990 on will be equipped with facilities for flue gas desulfurization and for increased energy production.

Total Nitrogen Monoxide Emissions Reduced

Many things have been done to reduce nitrogen monoxide emissions since the seventies. Since 1988, the emission of this pollutant has been reduced in absolute terms, and its emission by traffic by even 15 percent, not least of all because of the quickly progressing electrification of

the railroad lines. In this respect, the GDR is one of the countries with a low emission per surface unit, while the FRG has the highest emission rate in Europe.

Although the GDR is only responsible for 1 percent of the international consumption of chlorofluorocarbons—compared to 10 percent in the FRG—more than half of all sprays in our country are already produced with a butane and propane mixture as a propellant. Work to achieve an additional reduction is in progress. [passage omitted]

Greatest Danger to the Biosphere Is of a Military Nature

Professor Dr Max Schmid, director of the GDR International Politics and Economics Institute, opened the discussion at the conference on the topic "Securing Peace by Disarmament—Main Direction in the Struggle To Protect the Environment." [passage omitted]

As is known, GDR scientists and politicians analyze and examine dangers to the environment very thoroughly. However, this is not done to foment fear, but to find ways and means of repairing environmental damage and to prevent new damage, Professor Dr Otto Reinhold, rector of the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the SED Central Committee, stated in his introductory lecture on "Social Strategy and Environmental Policy." [passage omitted]

Today, Wednesday, the conference will continue with the discussion of four additional topics.

Reichelt Meets Officials

AU2403103089 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Mar 89 p 3

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water conservancy, received Mansour Khalid (Sudan), deputy chairman of the World Commission for Environment and Development, and commission member Istvan Lang, general secretary of the Academy of Sciences of the Hungarian People's Republic. The exchange of views focused on implementing the recommendations worked out by the world commission and adopted by the 42d session of the UN General Assembly to realize important global tasks for protecting the people's lives and their natural environment. The guests paid tribute to the initiatives of the GDR, which is one of the first states to make generally applicable a great number of experiences and results which serve the implementation of the conclusions of the Brundtland report in such a comprehensive democratic form.

State Secretary Halmos Presents Strike Bill

LD2203184189 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0955 GMT 22 Mar 89

[Speech by State Secretary Casba Halmos, chairman of the State Office for Wages and Labor, at the Hungarian Parliament session in Budapest on 22 March—live]

[Excerpts] Esteemed National Assembly. [passage omitted]

In the course of the preparations, we endeavored to create the widest possible consensus regarding the strike regulation. With this in mind, we submitted the draft to debate on two occasions. During the course of the first debate, at the end of last year, we received numerous useful, appreciable proposals and observations. In accordance with this, we significantly reworked the draft and resubmitted it to wide-ranging debate. By making the draft public through the press, in essence we gave every Hungarian citizen, organization, and employer the possibility to make proposals and observations. Beyond this, with the most affected organizations—the Hungarian Economic Chamber and the trade unions—we took part in public debates. At our request, in the aforementioned organizations, as well as within the framework of the Patriotic People's Front, we also submitted the draft to a more narrow exchange of opinions. As a result of these debates, the standpoints that not so long ago were very distant, came closer together.

Esteemed National Assembly. I must first reply to the question that was formulated during the course of the preparatory debates in this way: In our present economic and social circumstances, is it at all justified to permit strikes? The unequivocal answer to this question was born almost 13 years ago. With the 1976 Ninth Law Decree, our homeland accepted the UN's international document of agreement on economic, social, and cultural rights, in which we committed ourselves in the document's eighth paragraph to guarantee the right to strike, practiced in accordance with the laws of the given country.

Secondly, I must draw attention to one of the fundamental dilemmas of strike regulation. Striking is the fundamental right of employees, but as with the regulation of every fundamental right, determined constraints are necessarily asserted. For, in the event of the unrestricted assertion of the fundamental rights, these can infringe upon other citizens' human or even employee rights, and social fundamental interests. Thus, a balance that can be called delicate must also be created in the legal regulation, which on the one side guarantees the right of workers to strike, and at the same time protects society from the disadvantages that necessarily result from the practice of this right. However, it must also be seen that in itself, the legal regulation is incapable of fulfilling this function. Strikes are a much more complicated social economic phenomena, which thus cannot be approached with exclusively legal logic. Several foreign examples eloquently prove that even with the existence a regulation having a downright restrictive nature, several strikes can break out. At the same time, the examples of other countries prove that natural social processes regulate work stoppages more effectively than the law, keeping them in sensible, sober frameworks in relation to society, and on more than one occasion, creating lasting social peace.

The motto of my third observation could be that strikes are not the cause but the symptoms of the tension. From this precept, it became clear for those preparing the draft that as with all handling of symptoms, the over-restriction of strikes would not prevent the increase of tensions or the break out of wildcat strikes. It is obvious, therefore, that the conflict causing a strike can only in the rarest case be handled through legal means. It is a fundamental function of the law to give protection to those participating in a strike. This protection has several directions. The establishment of the legality or illegality of a strike falls under the competence of the courts. Thus it excludes the phenomena, which could be experienced earlier in our homeland, of evaluating a strike through informal channels. Beyond this, the draft legalizes the situation of those participating in a lawful strike when it can. Because of this, the workers and trade unions cannot be subjected to any disadvantages.

The other function of the legal regulation is to make the sanctions for an unlawful strike known in advance.

My fourth observation concerns the method, if you like the style, of the regulation. In the preceding debates, some people mentioned overregulation, while others spoke of underregulation. With regard to the content, on the one side the draft was assessed as too general, on the other side as too concrete and thus restrictive. As a result of the coordination on several occasions, the standpoints also drew closer in this sphere. With regard to overregulation, the draft contains a total of seven paragraphs and touches on questions connected with strikes that must definitely be legally regulated. Beyond this, it is natural, for example, that the trade unions should also establish internal regulations to determine the system for organizing and conducting strikes.

During the course of preparing the debate, one of the most serious dilemmas was to what depth and in what detail the law should regulate certain questions. We soon had to recognize that a method of regulation which is too concrete, providing for every eventuality, is nonsensical and extremely problematic in practice. For, if we wish to settle individual cases, this necessarily requires further regulation, which would lead to the creation of an immense strike codex of many hundreds of paragraphs. Adjusting to international practice, the regulation uses general concepts that can be used for concrete cases with legal interpretation, which is under the competence of the courts. With this, the legality of the use in individual cases of the law that contains general rules of behavior is also guaranteed.

Esteemed National Assembly. The rules of the draft law can be listed in two large groups. In one, there are the decrees affecting the conditions of the practice of strikes, while in the other there are the decrees that serve to protect those participating in strikes. Instead of a detailed account of these rules, I will only speak about the questions that were disputed during the course of the preparations.

The original draft started from the premise that the workers only have the right to strike within the framework of their work relations. This formulation therefore restricted the exercising of the right to strike to questions affecting work relations. It was basically this solution that sparked the debate on the draft. In the original draft, we regarded it a guiding principle that a strike is an effective tool against those who can also remedy the demand. The majority of those who argued, however, assessed this principle as overly restricting the right to strike. Although there can be differences in the interpretation, I would like to state clearly that the government does not wish to have a restrictive strike law accepted, because this also runs contrary to its own interests. This is why it took the professional debate seriously, received the proposals openly, and amended its earlier ideas. It is indisputable that permitting strikes only in the framework of work relations can also result in dysfunctions.

Thus, for example, a stand could only be taken vis-a-vis the economic measures in the interest of increasing wages, which would lead to a rise in the rate of inflation; and for those employers who are unable to increase wages, such strikes would become unmanageable. It is also a fact that in international practice, in harmony with the text of the abovementioned agreement, the right to strike is recognized, without restraint, in the interests of defending economic and social interests.

Decisively on the basis of the abovementioned arguments, the government finds acceptable the proposal of the Legal, Administrative, and Judicial Committee, which allows the right to strike only for the purpose of ensuring the workers' economic and social interests.

The issue of solidarity strikes is also closely connected with what has just been said. In this respect, the original draft contained two versions. One of the versions excluded the right to hold solidarity strikes, based on the point that the employer affected by the strike would be unable to influence the damage. According to the proposal of the Legal, Administative, and Judicial Committee, employees should have the right to hold solidarity strikes. This solution is in harmony with international practice, since solidarity strikes are generally permitted. It is indisputable that, albeit in an indirect form, even solidarity strikes can exert pressure on the employer or organization concerned, which would make employees' interest protection more effective.

In view of the fact, however, that strikes of this nature basically land a blow at the interests of the employers concerned, it is justified, from the viewpoint of guarantees, that such strikes should be initiated by the trade union. It goes without saying that in the case of solidarity strikes, there is no sense in the obligatory rule of prior coordination.

The other basic issue of the professional debate concerns the question of who can initiate a strike. In the terms of one of the earlier versions, only, the trade union has the right to do so. This solution is not unknown in international practice since, for example, in the FRG and Switzerland, only the workers' representatives, in other words the trade unions, have the right to initiate a strike. The basic justification for the limitation is that, in the case of trade unions that have the appropriate apparatus and adequate preparation, a guarantee can be made that a given strike will be lawful. At the same time, the other reason why this regulation did not contain any essential limitation was because in any given case, a strike can be initiated even by the trade unions at the national level.

On the basis of the proposal of the Legal, Administrative, and Judicial Committee, the draft contains no limitation with regard to who has the right to initiate this, but so too can the workers' collective.

Agreeing with the committee's proposal, we consider superfluous that part of the earlier draft which proposed that the compulsory rule of a majority decision based on secret ballot be maintained.

Esteemed National Assembly. In harmony with international practice, the proposal determines the sphere where striking is prohibited. The justification for this is exclusively that strikes should not limit the exercise of other basic rights, for example, the right to life, or that they should do so only to a socially acceptable extent. There was basic agreement on the issue that in the case of employers who carry out activity that fundamentally affects the population, strike should only be practiced to a limited extent, and in such a way that it should not curb the still sufficient performance of services.

During the proposal's preparation, I became convinced that the assurances of this principle, its real guarantees, are rooted not in legal regulation but in socioeconomic factors. I found convincing the decisive and responsible approach of the trade unions and employers active in basic supply. They stated unequivocally that they will avail themselves of the strike weapon, where that would place a burden and a disadvantage on the population, only in exceptional circumstances, and in the case of very grave violations of interests.

With regard to those regulations of the draft which are aimed at the protection of those taking part in strikes, especially in lawful strikes, there emerged no substantive debate. Here I would draw your attention to only one regulation that follows not from the proposal, but from

the general rules of the labor law. If the initiation of the strike can be traced to unlawful conduct by the employer, then the workers concerned can demand their lost wages under the title of compensation.

Esteemed deputies. Finally, I must touch in more detail upon an issue that is deliberately ignored in the draft. This is the issue of sanctions, of calling to account. We consciously strove to ensure that the bill should not contain separate sanctions connected with unlawful strikes, for these represent undesirable limitations. It goes without saying that on this account, no legal disadvantage whatsoever may be employed vis-a-vis workers taking part in lawful strikes. An exception to this is the case where the workers taking part in lawful strikes infringe on their other duties, such as the duty to ensure the protection of persons and property.

The general rules apply likewise to those taking part in unlawful strikes. What this means is that the initiating or the practicing of such strikes qualify as the violation of duties deriving from the conditions of employment. It follows from this that disciplinary proceedings may be initiated in regard to the worker, and that his employment may be terminated also by giving notice.

Esteemed deputies. Summing up what has been said, I wish to stress two circumstances. Above all, I draw your attention to the fact that one can expect from the draft neither more nor less than what the law is generally capable of influencing by the management of specific living conditions. For my own part, I also consider dangerous both the overestimation of regulation and its underestimation. I have endeavored to convince you that the law is unable to settle or influence the strike phenomenon in its entirety. And, evaluating it without illusions, we can merely expect of it the task of putting an end to the legal uncertainty that also appears in practice, or at least of limiting it.

The proposal's preparation also well reflected the socio-economic tensions that have recently accumulated in our country. The fact that my last thought is nevertheless going to be optimistic derives from the most general experiences of the preparatory debates. No matter where and in what community we debated and fought over the draft, it was unequivocally formulated that employees do not consider striking to be a tool to assert their interests or to be a real alternative, and they wish to avail themselves of it really only as a last resort. I believe that only this social approach is the real guarantee that our country should not be ruled by the anarchy of strikes.

A similarly responsible approach to social management is necessary for [5-second break in reception]. That is why I consider it natural and necessary that the social dialogue, which also started in connection with the preparation of this bill, should continue further in a direction aimed at creating the conditions of meaningful and creative work. At the same time, this could be a real guarantee for averting strikes.

Esteemed National Assembly. I announce that the government is also in agreement with those proposals of the Legal, Administrative, and Judicial Committee which have not been singled out for special mention. In my judgment, with this the National Assembly would be enacting a bill which in its foundations would guarantee the people's, or the employee's, right to strike. It contains merely sober and rational limits that are indispensably necessary for the protection of society. I state with responsibility that not a single sentence of the draft is in opposition to the things that are formulated in the various international agreements and recommendations.

In the preparatory debates the doubt was constantly present: Are we not opening the gates too wide with the enacting of a liberal stike law? I profess with conviction that the right to strike is a price (?democracy) has to pay. As for how heavy this price will be, that does not depend on this bill. It depends on people, who bring about and stage strikes. These same people can also live in lasting peace.

Esteemed deputies, I ask that you kindly adopt the draft bill, with the outlined proposals. Thank you.

Ministry Official Interviewed on Nagy Exhumation

LD2403155789 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 2045 GMT 23 Mar 89

[From the "News Background" program]

[Excerpts] [Presenter] Good evening. A decision was made regarding the exhumation of those executed in the Imre Nagy trial. This is one of our topics tonight, and our guest is Gyula Borics, state secretary at the Justice Ministry. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified correspondent] Is the ministry acting in its own sphere of competence, or has it been empowered from elsewhere? For example, from the party center.

[Borics] We have been empowered by the government to carry out—have carried out—all the tasks connected with the burial.

[Correspondent] How can it be established which corpses in plot 301 are those who were executed as common criminals and which corpses are those who were really the leaders of the 1956 popular uprising?

[Borics] It is a difficult question, because those sentenced to death or unidentifiable for other reasons, such as train crashes, have been buried for a long time in plot 301. There is a record; this has been carried out for a long time.

[Correspondent] Where?

[Borics] At the national headquarters for carrying out sentences. In this record, however, naturally only those appear who were sentenced to death and who were executed.

[Correspondent] Approximately how many people were executed?

[Borics] I cannot give a precise number. According to our records, the number of those executed between 1957 and 1959 were around 290-300, roughly 300 people are recorded. But, studies are just being carried out to establish who among these participated in the 1956 events, who were sentenced to death for this, and who were the common criminals.

[Correspondent] I hope you will not take offence at, or misunderstand the question; is it certain that the number of those executed and the number of those sentenced to death are the same?

[Borics] I cannot give a precise reply. There are obviously also people who died in prison, so the death sentence was not passed and they died before this. These are not in these records. These had to be uncovered in a different way.

[Correspondent] This is what I mean too, that the person brought to trial did not die as a result of the implementation of the sentence, but lost his life during the course of the proceedings, as Geza Losonczi did. So, it interests me, for example, who compiled the list of those sentenced to death. There are also other lists that exist, and I think the UN official lists are longer than your list.

[Borics] Well, what I know about is that a list was published in the KAPU periodical. The data at our disposal does not correspond with everything in this.

[Correspondent] So you compared the two lists?

[Borics] Yes, the major part is the same, but not everything. It is a future task to put the two lists together and really establish which is the precise one.

[Correspondent] I think that if the UN official list contains, or also contains [as heard] real data, then you have to act according to that one, through obligation. Is this not so?

[Borics] Naturally. This will not conclude with the burial, because many requests have arrived asking either the marking of the burial place or exhumation. We will return to these after the burial.

[Correspondent] In the course of the preparatory work, you held talks—cooperated—with the Committee for Historical Justice.

[Borics] Yes.

[Correspondent] I think—perhaps I am wrong—that this fact in itself, you holding talks, is also worthy of attention. I do not know what your opinion is, does this also perhaps mean the political recognition of the Committee for Historical Justice? Is there some sign in this that would indicate this?

[Borics] Well it can also be interpreted in this way, that it means some kind of recognition. We really complied with the wish of the family when we talked with the members of the Committee for Historical Justice, also because, among other things, some of the members of the families are members of this committee. They also offered their help in locating the graves and in every other task. They were very loyal, willing to help, and behaved correctly.

[Correspondent] Do I misunderstand when I see this as a part of the beginning of some kind of historical justice?

[Borics] Well, if we look at it from the human point of view, then it definitely is. I think this is also part of historical justice. As for how this will be evaluated from a political point of view, I cannot reply to this now.

[Correspondent] Yes, but it has already begun to be evaluated from a political point of view whether we like it or not. And, there are people—let us speak honestly—who oppose this whole action. Which people do you think are opposing it?

[Borics] The people who oppose it are those who today still view and consider the events of 1956 as a counterrevolution.

[Correspondent] And not as a popular uprising?

[Borics] And not as a popular uprising.

[Correspondent] Now they are perhaps worried that plot number 301 will become a national memorial place. I honestly see this as likely, but I do not think we should worry about this. How do you see it?

[Borics] I agree with you completely on this. Whether people want it or not, this will become a memorial place.

[Correspondent] What happens after the identification? When will the burial be; where, how, and in what form?

[Borics] The relatives asked that the burial be on the anniversary of the execution of Imre Nagy, Pal Maleter, and Miklos Gimes, on 16 June. And we will comply with this request.

[Correspondent] Will this be a civilian funeral? Or taking into account certain new circumstances and the reevaluation of past events, do you consider it inconceivable that this might perhaps be a state funeral?

[Borics] Well, it is our task at present to organize and help to give a decent civilian burial. This is the current standpoint. Whether this will be changed later, I cannot say at this moment.

[Correspondent] I heard—for undoubtedly the grave can turn into a political symbol in this case—that there was an idea, I do not know whose, that on the memorial to be erected, they will engrave the names of the people who lost their lives on both sides of the barricades.

[Borics] Yes, on the occasion of the first talks, the Committee for Historical Justice raised the issue that they should be permitted to construct a memorial. It did indeed arise in the course of the conversation that they can also envisage that on one side of the memorial the names of those who fell on one side of the barricade, on the other side the names of those who fell on the other side of the barricade, be engraved.

[Correspondent] I think this will not be a solution acceptable to everyone, though I also add that this would be significant not just from the point of view of accord and peace, but also from the point of view that it should be history that should make justice and not politics, above all not the political interest of the moment. And if I think this correctly, then it is not at all impossible that the heroes and victims who at the time were on opposite sides, should rest alongside each other.

[Borics] I agree with you completely. I would just add that if I look at this from a humane, humanitarian aspect, then for those who lost their dear ones, it is completely indifferent to them on which side of the barricade their relatives died. It hurts just the same, and they have the same right to the grave being marked, the name preserved in the given case, and being able to pay their respects at any time.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much.

Defense Minister Begins 4-day Visit to Finland

LD2003190789 Budapest MTI in English 1513 GMT 20 Mar 89

[Text] Helsinki, March 20 (MTI)—Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, Hungarian minister of defence, started his four-day official visit to Finland, Monday. During his visit he will be briefed on the work of the Finnish defence forces, and visit the Ninisalo centre where UN soldiers are trained, as well as several units of the Finnish land, air and naval forces.

The Hungarian minister of defence is to meet Prime Minister Harri Holkeri, Finnish Defence Minister Ole Norrback and General Jaakko Valtanen, commander-in-chief of the Finnish defence forces.

Karpati Returns From Finland

LD2303224389 Budapest MTI in English 2108 GMT 23 Mar 89

[Text] Budapest, March 23 (MTI)—On Thursday evening Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, returned to Budapest after paying a five-day official, friendly visit to finland at the head of a military delegation, on the invitation of Ole Norrback, defence minister of the Republic of Finland.

Air Force Official Interviewed on Accident

AU2303141789 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Mar 89 p 7

[Interview with Lt General Janos Stock, head of the Air Defense and Air Force Department of the Ministry of Defense, by Peter Szabo Bencze: "The Lt General Is Not Hiding Anything—Security of Combat Flight"—date, place not given]

[Excerpts] Colonel Otto Gogos piloted the leading plane. He is 48 years old and a first-class pilot, with 3,200 flying hours of experience. His partner, 50-year-old Lt Colonel Kalman Sipos, piloted the plane that collided with Gogos' plane. Kalman Sipos is also a first-class fighter pilot with 3,100 flying hours of experience. The two fighters involved in the accident were MiG-21-B interceptors, one with 1,407 flying hours, and the other with 1,151 flying hours. [passage omitted]

Janos Stock is not hiding anything. Before he gives us details about the accident, he gives us a short lesson in Air Force history.

[Stock] The Hungarian Air Force was born in 1948. At that time we flew JAK-9 and JAK-10 planes. These were followed by the Tu-2 bombers known from World War II. Our air-carrier units used LI-2 planes. From 1952, we have been consistently upgrading our stock of airplanes. The first MiG-15 jets appeared in 1952, which were followed by MiG-17 jets and by MiG-19 jets in 1958. We received MiG-21 jets in 1961. Of course, our squadrons of MiG-21 jets were upgraded by MiG-21 PF, MiG-21 MF, and MiG 21-B jets; two of the latter were involved in the recent accident. [passage omitted]

Acquiring today's most sophisticated jet fighters exceeds our resources. Thus, we are defending our airspace with our existing fighters, and these fighters fully comply with flight security requirements.

[Bencze] Then it is not true that outdated and broken-down fighters are flying over our cities and villages at supersonic speed?

[Stock] No, this is not true. These airplanes are in perfect technical condition. Several dozen people prepare a flight. Doctors examine a pilot both before and after a flight. For example, pilots cannot eat what they want,

and cannot take medicine at home. As for flying a jet under the influence of alcohol, this is totally out of the question. A drunken pilot could not even approach the airport. [passage omitted]

[Bencze] You said that people would be held responsible.

[Stock] This will become clear only after the investigation. The important thing is that Otto Gogos and Kalman Sipos are alive, but we will not praise them for the accident. [passage omitted]

Poll Conducted on Multiparty System, Pluralism

AU2203152389 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 20 Mar 89 p 4

[M.N.-signed report: "What Do You Expect From a Multiparty System?—The Public Answers"]

[Excerpts] At the beginning of March, the Hungarian Public Opinion Research Institute conducted a survey among 300 Budapest inhabitants, 200 Gyor inhabitants, and 200 village inhabitants on their view concerning the multiparty system decided at the session of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee on 10-11 February. [passage omitted]

Do you think it is necessary or unnecessary to have other parties in addition to the MSZMP in the future? (percentage distribution according to location)

	Budapest	Gyor	4 Villages
Think it is necessary	78	76	59
Do not think it is necessary	15	18	25
Cannot decide	7	6	16

(The same answers given by percentage distribution according to MSZMP membership)

	MSZMP member	Non MSZMP member
Think it is necessary	69	72
Do not think it is necessary	28	18
Cannot decide	3	10

Most people think that the existence of new parties will bring changes. People who support a multiparty system expect improvement. According to most of the people surveyed, a multiparty system will improve the people's mood and the political situation. City inhabitants are more optimistic than village inhabitants. Few people expect an improvement in our economic situation.

Most people think that the West will have a better opinion about Hungary if it has a multiparty system. As for the expected position of the Soviet Union, 15 percent of the people in Budapest, 11 percent of the people in Gyor, and 29 percent of the people in villages refused to answer. A relative majority of people in favor of a multiparty system (41 percent) and 36 percent of the people who oppose a multiparty system think that there will be no change in the position of the Soviet Union. Some 23 percent of the people in favor of a multiparty system and 34 percent of the people who oppose it think that the Soviet Union will have a more negative opinion about Hungary. [passage omitted]

What would be preferable for the country: if the MSZMP preserved or lost its leading role? (answers in percentage according to locations)

	Budapest	Gyor	4 Villages
Preferable if preserved	45	57	58
Preferable if lost	33	28	20
Cannot decide	22	15	22

New parties have already emerged in the political arena. Some 81 percent of the people in towns and 75 percent of the people from villages heard about the Independent Smallholders' Party. Many people also know about the revival of the Social Democratic Party. [passage omitted]

People who heard about the establishment of individual parties were asked whether they approved of the establishment of these parties. (within the survey 1 equals approval; 2 equals disapproval; 3 equals uncertain)

	Budapest			Gyor			Villages		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Social Democratic Party	76	7	17	78	13	9	71	7	22
Independent Smallholders' Party	73	10	17	74	15	11	67	17	16
Hungarian People's Party	62	16	22	62	28	11	54	21	25

[passage omitted]

Foreign Trade Agreement Signed With PRC

LD0903173689 Budapest MTI in English 1509 GMT 9 Mar 89

[Text] Budapest, March 9, 1989 (MTI-Econews)—Mr Janos Ambrus, Hungarian deputy minister of trade, and Mr Wang Pinqing, deputy minister for foreign trade and foreign economic affairs signed this years's Hungarian-Chinese trade protocol on Wednesday. The two countries are to trade between them goods to the value of 520 million SFR [Swiss francs], together with inter-company barter deals with Chinese provinces, bilateral trade is expected to be expanding, as compared to the previous year.

Hungarian deliveries will amount to 285 million SFR, and the Chinese party will export goods to Hungary to the value of 235 million SFR. The difference is 50

million SFR, which equals the amount the Hungarian Party is owing to China as a result of Chinese surplus deliveries of the period between 1983 and 1988.

Hungarian exports to China consist mainly of road vehicles, vehicle parts, agricultural and food industry products, medical instruments, machine tools, steel pipes, steel and aluminium cables, as well as fertilizers. Hungary imports, among other things, rice, soy-bean, raw cotton, textiles and clothing articles, canned fruit, industrial raw materials, chemicals, articles of electronics, and engineering industry products.

In 1988 Hungarian export to China was SFR 232 million, and import SFR 209 million.

Hungarian-Chinese trade accounts are settled in clearing Swiss francs.

In 1987 the total turnover amounted to SFR 432 million, with Hungarian export sharing SFR 141 million and import SFR 291 million.

The level of deliveries has declined slightly since 1985-1986. According to National Bank of Hungary clearing accounts, on December 31, 1988 Hungary was SFR 15.6 million in the red. Considering also contracts signed but not yet fulfilled, the total Hungarian trade deficit amounts to SFR 50 million.

In the recent years Chinese traders have been increasingly reluctant to sign agreements with Hungarian companies. Observers say the reason may lie in changes in the Chinese economy, ambitious investment projects and a concomitant import restraint.

Politburo's Ciosek Interviewed on Roundtable
LD2503021589 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1900 GMT 24 Mar 89

[Interview with Stanislaw Ciosek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Polish United Workers Party, by Waldemar Rudnik on 24 March in the studio—live or recorded]

[Text] [Rudnik] I am not sure if a talk with a Politburo member and secretary of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee is the shortest path to heaven on Good Friday, but let us try.

[Ciosek] It is also a talk with the general secretary of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], and that gives it greater justification.

[Rudnik] [Question indistinct]

[Ciosek] Yes.

[Rudnik] The direct reason for the interview invitation is the information uproar which undoubtedly surrounds the roundtable—an information uproar in which such data gets out that it is no longer (?information) but quite simply [passage indistinct] around the roundtable. It is very serious.

[Ciosek] We have had extremely many such difficult moments. I can say one thing, to use an analogy: The carriage is shaking, it is inclining (?toward us), but it is going in the right direction, and I hope we will get to the place we previously defined as agreement.

[Rudnik] There are a great many new (?definitions) that previously were not used. We say that in the public awareness, ideas in the political sphere and in the sphere of political talks have been created, that it is not only consensus and pluralism about which less-educated people are asking today, but also such definitions as divergences of opinions, protocols of differences, and convergences. Please say what dominates today, (?the commodity) of differences or agreement?

[Ciosek] Yes. Maybe I will refer to the previous talk we had, when (?I spoke) about those two circles that were converging, partially overlapping. I used a drawing at the beginning of our talk with two circles, representing either the so-called coalition-government part, or the opposition-Solidarity part. One could naturally draw more of these circles as (?on our side it is clearly pluralistic). Once doubts were raised as to the identity and individual personality of, for example, the National Trade Union Alliance. Government unions were talked about. Today I think there will be far fewer such heretics and opinions.

[Rudnik] Yes. On the other hand the Democratic Party [SD] and the United Peasant Party [ZSL] were supposedly talked about in the same manner, (?if it is a question of our allies). Those are political institutions that have their own identity and personality, and this has been clearly emphasized. One could obviously cite many more, but for simplicity's sake I cite the :e two. That part where the cirles overlap forms the basis that unites Poles; what we are discussing at the roundtable is joint. At present this is more than at the beginning of the roundtable talks, which is encouraging.

[Ciosek] In a word, I look at the course of events in a positive and optimistic manner, at what has already been achieved. Even if we could not manage to bring together more formations, there is sufficient convergence to talk of a new stage of the agreement.

[Rudnik] [Question indistinct]

[Ciosek] This scope must remain; they signify identity. The more convergence there is—overlapping of these scopes—the clearer the identity must be. This is the true picture of pluralism. We admit the right to identity. I think we are all learning it. We demand and expect from our partners that they recognize, for example, the fact that the party, our alliances, our coalitions more clearly stress and express their own identity.

[Rudnik] If we approach the matter in a dialectical way, then these [words indistinct] they do not necessarily have to be white, do they? [Words indistinct] different shades, perhaps sharper and sharper. In my opinion they constitute a kind of safety valve because, as in the past—the majority of viewers remember—when we insisted on watering down this difference [passage indistinct] this safety valve was missing. One had to look for the way out of this situation in the conflict method.

[Ciosek] Yes, we have learned a new solution to conflicts. Please note that today there are big discussions between the Poles, but they are not in the streets. A historical breakthrough is not decided; we are evidently the participants, the heroes of the historical breakthrough, and we are choosing a new model for the state. It is being born not in the street, not in a revolt, but in a very civilzied manner. I think the participants are making a great historical contribution by carrying out this process in the Radziwill Palace of the office of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw; it is not taking place in front of this palace, as has happened many times. This is a very important statement.

[Rudnik] In my opinion—how can one put it—in the situation we are outlining there is no place, because we are not representing and maybe it comes from a completely different sphere of political life—I am talking here of a place for the church. The role of the church is not so much a great mystery for me, not so much a great unknown because I am trying to understand it, but it is an issue of extreme significance. Perhaps we are talking about it too little.

[Ciosek] Surely, recently there was more talk about it. Moreover, the church itself is expressing and showing its identity, its role [words indistinct] people of the church can be seen and heard. I would like to stress here the great role of the church, religious organizations, but first of all of the Roman Catholic Church, in achieving this process. The role of the church was not merely one of an observer, as it is sometimes used, and it was really a creative role. This must be clearly noted. I think that if sometime in the future we show the way to reach this agreement in detail, this role will also be clearly and justly (?assessed) [words indistinct]. I assess this positively today.

[Rudnik] Once we talk about institutions that embody a certain hierarchy of values that have endured thousands of years, we should talk of one value that may, in relation to politics, seem strange: namely, the category of trust. (?I believe) that it is indispensable in marriage, in the family. Trust in politics is an uncertain factor, but it is good to mention it here.

[Ciosek] Not only in marriage, not only in private life is trust an important thing. I think trust plays an immense role in political life also. [Words indistinct] it clearly grows, although I must say that we still see a lot of distrust, which ensues from various grudges from the past, from history—the most recent and the very, very remote. Some people say that our conflict is directed backward, that we clash mainly because of what happened in the past, not in the future.

So the great contribution of this roundtable is that, probably for the first time in the history of Poland, we are basically arguing about what will be; for the whole roundtable looks toward the future....

[Rudnik, interrupting] But this [passage indistinct] when we talked in mid-February, these strands of recollection were predominant.

[Ciosek] I think that we have broken through a certain psychological barrier at the table, when there were a lot of complaints, although there still is propaganda activity and not down-to-earth talking [words indistinct]. There are still such cases. They weigh on things. For example, we use various words, often incomprehensible. Our partners introduce a nomenclature: nomenclature is a terrible evil, a [word indistinct] hydra. We say: Cadre policy must be improved. The point is for cadres to be better, for us as a state to choose a whole system (?which is essentially better for the party), as no party in the world can relinquish the promotion of cadres. This is the party's chief role, in any case.

The point is, first, for them to be good cadres and, second, for (?there to be no other way) of promoting them. On the shaping of cadre policy, long ago we talked—you will probably agree that today's cadres broadly understood [words indistinct]. On the other hand, a second [word indistinct] example of this kind of misunderstanding, of such propaganda abuses, so to speak, or of a certain confusion of concepts, is access to the mass media. Our offer is very simple: the one we presented.

All right, let us create a new system, a new political model of the state, in which the opposition [word indistinct] enters into the system and is a constituent part, a real part of a real system of exerting power. So we exert power jointly, and we have [words indistinct] (?so that there is) an entry through the front door and an entry into the whole system, which is served by the mass media as well. They are within the framework of that system. In a word, our invitation is to enter by the front door. We observe very human tendencies, with regard to (?partisan) tendencies: stealthy attempts to get into this topic or into this area of the mass media through cracks in the wall; through the back door. This is not the way. I think one can get into this very difficult topic by the front door, through the parliament, the Senate, the Sejm, the whole system we have been talking about, and I think we will come to an agreement in the end because it will turn out that there are actually no major differences. If there are goodwill and good intentions, in my opinion the means will be found.

[Rudnik] The partisan method up to now would somehow be more honorable [passage indistinct]

[Ciosek] [Words indistinct] still combatant from those periods of mutual processions and guerilla fights, and not a definition of a distinct place for the opposition in the system [passage indistinct]

[Rudnik] I would like to return to the concept of trust for a moment. You have convinced me to a certain degree; however, after all, you cannot achieve that trust on the principle that one of the sides, one knows which, crosses its heart and says, for God's sake, you can trust us. Facts are needed for that, and seeing as how we are talking about facts, about political facts, that can be acknowledged to all intents and purposes, assuming one of the side's main motivations in its approach to the roundtable was political strategy. As for cynical political strategy, one could acknowledge that something had been achieved and that something would be enough.

[Ciosek] Certainly yes, as the progress is great. One could say that if already today, at this stage of agreement, the roundtable ended, it would turn out that we had made a large step forward. However, I do not agree with the philosophy [word indistinct], because here facts count, in other words we will not convince people with any new entreaties. The table must produce results. We see the public's impatience, its expectations of results from the roundtable. However, I must immediately warn that what exact results will appear in the shops, on the street, or in our daily life, it is difficult to anticipate. The creation of conditions for easier work—that is the philosophy of the roundtable.

[Rudnik] I also see it more as an investment than a product; after all, we have to wait for it to start in order to reap benefits. We are very fond of creating commonplace ideas on the political situation and, within the framework of these political ideas, assigning some bad characteristics to specific institutions. This happens when we must name a group which does not find the new Polish order to its taste. We frequently say that this is a party concern.

[Ciosek] Often it is a joke. I am deeply moved by this every time, as it is a glaring example of a falsehood. I am not talking about you. [passage indistinct] Let us recall who first used that definition of a roundtable: General Jaruzelski at a plenary meeting of the Central Committee. We started a process that is the newest in the history of Poland, on 6 February with the inauguration of the roundtable, as if everything started at that moment, or from the moment the 10th plenum made the decision expressing approval for trade union pluralism. Because the 10th plenum started work to form a new state model or system, it was of great importance. But let us go back further.

The sixth plenum, which took place in 1987, laid the foundations for what took place at the seventh plenum and at the ninth congress [words indistinct] the whole thinking of Polish communists, which was inclined toward building a [word indistinct] platform of agreement. We have expressed many times—through our leaders and our theoreticians—that without a broad front of people's cooperation, socialism would not be built; progress in the economy and agreement would be out of the question.

[Rudnik] Maybe this was action under pressure? [words indistinct]

[Ciosek] I think it was. With regard to the leadership, we were forced by (?the party itself). The party was forced by life itself. The situation forced all of us Poles to develop more quickly, to look for more effective methods of ruling, of running the economy and public life in Poland, and to look for modernity, to chase after it. I am completely convinced that in many matters, with regard to [word indistinct] of public life, we will be in the vanguard of the European states. We will have to wait a while yet for results in the economy, (?for the economic expression of our actions), but we have various innovative solutions, and I think that what forced us to go forward and free ourselves of the different kinds of backwardness was the pressure, which forced our partners too, I suspect. It is clear to see that [words indistinct] waiting for one's partner to slip up, this philosophy has ended in bankruptcy on the other side, and I think that the pressure of time has caused us to have the results we have and not others [words indistinct].

[Rudnik] I propose a final topic, although it may be a bit of a problem for a representative of the authorities. I have noted in many officials' speeches a fair dose, so to speak, of irritation [words indistinct] namely: This does not suit me, but it would be a sin not to mention it. Very often, in the 40-odd year history of People's Poland, one sees, also (?in a stereotyped view,) one long, endless stream of defeats; years which have not brought anything except bitterness and a lack of faith in a good future.

[Ciosek] Yes, it is our fashion to (?complain). I do not want to (?deny it) and say that things are going ideally or perfectly for us. An awareness of Poland's economic situation is, however, different from an awareness of personal material situations and prospects. People have a much worse view of the country's prospects and the material situation of Polish (?society) and a much better view, according to all the research by our public opinion research institutes, of their own possibilities and prospects. I don't know if this is not partly our joint responsibility, not to say fault; perhaps we are a bit one-sided and use only one color—and I mean black—to describe or portray our reality. I read the headlines: A hospital has been commissioned, with 800 beds, but things are still incomplete, and there are flaws.

[Rudnik] Or it should have been commissioned quicker, (?or with) 1,000 beds.

[Ciosek] Yes, more quickly. There is always a counterweight added. Indeed, we show a barrel of honey, but there always has to be at least a teaspoon of tar in it; and sometimes we look through that tar at all the issues. I don't want to oversimplify matters; of course we have an enormous number of problems, but I call for a just look—at least—when looking at one's real possibilities of development, one's material prospects. I sincerely think that then we will have a better life, in the public dimension. This does not mean that we will not speak and write, that we will not self-critically [words indistinct]; that we will not look at our own shortcomings.

[Rudnik] We have overstayed our welcome a little in our viewers' homes. I think we should end with what we began with, namely with Good Friday. I am not encouraging you to any special behavior for the occasion, but since you have the chance, you can give our viewers an Easter farewell.

[Ciosek] Yes, well, this is a holiday of peace. This also means a holiday of reconciliation. I think this is a good opportunity for our conversation, not only with those people who link their religious feelings with this holiday, but with all those who are waiting for what will happen after the holiday: real results from the roundtable. On 3 April or thereabouts, however, we plan to meet to tell Poland that this stage in the social conflict or struggle for a better tomorrow is, as it were, behind us; and that we are beginning its practical implementation; and it is with this hope that I express Easter greetings.

[Rudnik] Yes, and this is also a certain chapter in our 40-year history, which we spoke of a moment ago.

[Ciosek] Yes, a very important one.

Institute Preparing Work on Katyn Exhumation

LD2703174989 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Text] A work entitled "The Katyn (?Exhumation)" is being prepared at the Army Historical Institute. The introductory part of the work is devoted to a discussion of the exhumation, (?medical) examination, and position of the bodies in particular graves. It also describes the state of the graves, both in 1943 and currently. The work ends with a description of the memorials to Katyn, both in the country and abroad, and of the Katyn tradition in literature and art. The main part of the work is devoted to the personal details and wartime attainments of the Polish officers executed in Katyn. The continuation of this work will be devoted to officers and NCO's from Starobielsk and Ostaszkow. It is envisaged that their places of execution and burial will be discovered in the near future.

1,000 March in Authorized Environmental Rally

LD2703185989 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Text] Around 1,000 people, the decided majority of whom were young, participated today in an Easter march in Szczecin under ecological slogans, which was organized with the permission of the authorities. At a rally in Kasprowicza park, the importance of protecting the environment and of monitoring investments in neighboring countries that can threaten the environment on a wider scale was stressed. The participants also demanded that the next elected Sejm carry out a referendum on the subject of nuclear energy.

Belgian Foreign Minister Praises Relations

LD2703213289 Warsaw PAP in English 2101 GMT 27 Mar 89

[By PAP correspondent Ireneusz Lukasik]

[Text] Brussels, March 27—"With the visit of its premier and foreign minister, Belgium wants to show on the highest level its particular interest displayed towards Poland," Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans told PAP in connection with a visit to Poland by Belgian Premier Wilfried Martens and himself, due to start tomorrow.

"Belgium attaches great significance to all-level dialogue with Poland."

"The premier and I hope that we will hold in this respect business-like talks with Poland's top authorities," said Leo Tindemans.

"The Belgian state has always followed with great interest Poland's development, sometimes a tragic one. The ties between the two nations have been and continue to be the expression of greatest friendliness that exists between us. Belgium would not forget that Polish soldiers died for its liberation.

"It (Belgium) wants to do it especially now that we see a considerable growth of consciousness in Poland. This has been shown by an evolution manifested by economic and political reforms, corresponding to great aspirations of the Polish nation," said Leo Tindemans.

Trade Official on Direct Links With Bulgaria

AU2203154189 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 21 Mar 89 p 3

[Interview with Jozef Lochowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, by Rozalin Kostov in Warsaw: "The Resources of Mercury"; date not given]

[Text] The public is turning its attention toward foreign trade as never before. The economic importance of effectively involving every country in international trade is visibly increasing, and the traditional and vital subject of Bulgarian-Polish integration can no longer be considered in a... traditional manner. Both countries' chambers of commerce can do a lot to change the approach, substance, and aims.

These ideas were expressed at the start of my conversation with Jozef Lochowski at 4 Trembacka Street, an address known in more than 100 countries.

[Lochowski] As everyone who is part of Poland's economy knows, our chamber is transforming its activity in line with the new economic conditions. Our first concern, naturally, is to create better conditions for foreign trade exchange. A favorable climate is being created by the two state decrees that came into force on 1 January this year; barriers and formalities of all kinds are being broken down, and the development of economic activity with the participation of foreign investments is being facilitated.

Of course, this is a stimulating factor for our current cooperation with Bulgaria. The customary, classical form of dialogue between the two sides has already exhausted its resources. In close cooperation with the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, we have radically altered our orientation toward the most promising forms.

[Kostov] What specific practical measures will be carried out?

[Lochowski] I will go back a little: In 1985, our two chambers arranged a meeting between directors of Bulgarian and Polish enterprises; however, out of the 50 opportunities for direct links, only 3-4 were actually

utilized. Clearly, this cannot satisfy us. Now, under the new conditions, we will jointly participate in seeking out partners and bringing them together for... the wedding. This will not only be a marriage of love, but chiefly an arranged match, based on mutual interest. We will regulate and direct this process. For this purpose, we are organizing a new meeting of 25-30 pairs of possible partners in Warsaw at the end of May. We also envisage setting up three data banks with stores of information on Polish and Bulgarian enterprises that are partners now or may be in the future, on the two countries' legislation, and on fairs and specialized exhibitions. We have already concluded an agreement with the Bulgarian "Norma" company, which has good experience in the information science field.

[Kostov] Could you tell us about yet another resource, namely the trade fairs?

[Lochowski] It is indeed very important for us to specifically define our offers and representational exhibition activity, adapting them to the new economic mechanism, so that they serve as a bridge for partnership. This is our approach, for example, toward the "Polagra" specialized exhibition, which will be held in Poznan 8-15 October (the name suggests its agricultural emphasis). At this exhibition, Poland will present what it has to offer in two sections: First, we will show what we can offer in the field of production-sharing with foreign companies, and how we will go halfway to meet our partners; second, we will present the free production capacities in Polish industry, where we can introduce new technologies and where we are waiting for funds to be invested by other countries and for joint enterprises to be formed. I think it would also be useful to organize such an exhibition at the Plovdiv fair.

[Kostov] Would you point out the unutilized opportunities for integration in agriculture, agricultural technologies, and agricultural machine building?

[Lochowski] Yes. Let me give this example: In the socialist countries, we have reached world standards in the application of chemistry to agriculture, starting with high-quality fertilizers, for example. We all produce everything (each country manufactures around 200 types of chemical products), practically without any production sharing. A division of labor might help us to manufacture greater quantities of less expensive and more competitive products. We have failed to cure ourselves of this disease in other areas, as well.

[Kostov] Let us try to sum up: The most important thing now is not the desire for direct cooperation, but the results of such cooperation....

[Lochowski] Instead of a final conclusion, let me make a suggestion: Let us draw up a common platform, a new concept for the work of the socialist countries' chambers of foreign trade in the progress toward a new type of international economic cooperation. The chambers should not only facilitate and provide incentives for such cooperation, but should also work in advance of certain integration processes.

Deep-Sea Fishermen Suspend Strike Over Pay

LD2703185989 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Text] Polish deep-sea fishermen in the South Atlantic and in the Bering Sea have suspended the strike that had lasted 5 days, and have started fishing. These are the first wage settlements matching the demands of deep-sea fishing enterprises and fishing boats. Further talks are envisaged. The strike is suspended until the end of the month.

Authorities Prepare Draft Fishing Law

LD2803111589 Warsaw PAP in English 1018 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Warsaw, March 28—Polish fishing zone extends as far as some 75 kilometers into the sea. The maritime authorities have prepared a draft law on Polish exclusive economic zone. The draft provides not only for the exclusive fishing right in the area, but also for the exclusive Baltic sea bed [as received].

"The first Polish modern patrol boat is being built in the Wisla shipyard of Gdansk," Jerzy Vonau, the head of the department for maritime administration and inland navigation in the Ministry of Transport, Shipping and Communications, told PAP. "We will also negotiate the building of a second patrol boat as well as the procuring of two 'Sokol' helicopters of Polish make and of Swedish specialized electronic equipment for identification of sea-going vessels. [no closing quotation marks as received]

It is no secret that due to the lack of such equipment, the vessels of other countries are able to fish illegally in Polish fishing zone.

Ceausescu Interviewed by Egyptian Paper

AU2403211289 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1947 GMT 24 Mar 89

["Interview Granted by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the Egyptian Daily AL-MASA'"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/3/1989—Outlining the Romanian people's major achievements in socialist construction and the more important development targets for 1989 and the future, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed, among other things, that Romania went through several historical stages.

In 1945, Romania was a little developed country, with a budding industry and an agriculture that could be called rudimentary, he said, as a matter of fact, roughly 80 per cent of the population was agricultural. Romania today is an industrial-agrarian country, with a developed, powerful and modern industry, and socialist agriculture which has seen outstanding achievements.

Romania's industrial production is over 120 times larger today than 45 years ago, and the farm output has gone up more than eight times. The national income has increased more than 36-fold. With that as a basis, we have ensured the country's general development, and higher material and spiritual standards for the people. Especially since the Ninth Party Congress in 1965, we have been concerned to create new industrial zones and centres in all parts of the country, as a prerequisite for a rise in the general standards of civilization. Furthermore, we have concentrated on scientific activities, on education and culture.

At present, action is taken to fulfil the provisions of the eighth five-year plan, which will have to take Romania to the stage of a medium-developed socialist country. Our achievements so far entitle us to say that we will attain that target until 1990.

With that as a basis, Romania's strategic aim in the next five-year plan period, spanning 1991-1995, and until the year 2000 is to fully build the multilaterally developed socialist society as part of which priority will be given to the intensive development of the branches of the national economy.

While developing the industry and other branches of activity, we have undertaken extensive construction work, built sociocultural edifices. Housing construction has developed. We intend to solve the housing problem until 1995—in broad lines—and by the year 2000 every resident may enjoy roughly 14 sq.m. of living area plus annexes.

On the improvement of the activity of the Romanian state and society, of the political and socioeconomic life, the president said among other things:

We started from the fact that socialism is built with the people and for the people, which requires a broad democratic framework providing for the active participation of all social segments, of the nation as a whole in making decisions, in fulfilling them, in developing the country.

As far back as 1965 we put an end to many negative states of affairs, set patterns, to the outlook on "the single model" of socialist construction, and we considered that the starting point in socioeconomic development should be both the general objective laws, and the realities and specific conditions in Romania. We set all sectors of activity on the principles of self-management and self-administration. We established the working people's councils in enterprises and institutions as collective management boards in which workers make up at least 30 per cent. We turned the working people's general meetings—as supreme bodies of owners and producers—into bodies that make decisions on the activity of every unit.

At the same time, we created large democratic bodies on an all-country level.

Moreover, we improved the system of state bodies and we strengthened the role of the Grand National Assembly and of the people's councils. We introduced a broad democratic system whereby several nominations may be made for one seat. Today, Romania's state democratic bodies and worker-democracy organisms make a whole that provides for the people's broad participation in running the activity as a whole.

We may say that at present no other framework can ensure the people's direct participation—to such an extent—in the democratic management of the country, and in highly diverse forms, too.

Naturally, we intend to improve these activities further.

The president also presented briefly about the way in which elections are held in Romania.

As concerns the managerial staff of state bodies—economic included—several nominations—at least three—are made as a rule, he showed. Eventually, the collectivities elect the individuals who are thought to be the best. The nominations are made by political and professional organizations, including the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization, which enrolls citizens who are not party members, and the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, which gathers all the social organizations and forces of the country.

Next, Nicolae Ceausescu referred to Middle East developments.

Romania has always stated for the settlement of Middle East issues, of all problems and conflicts through negotiations alone, he said. We may now state that life and realities have proved the correctness of Romania's stance.

The negotiated settlement of the issues between Egypt and Israel is a telling proof to be the only real way.

As is well known, an intense and manysided activity is under way to organize an international conference in which all the countries concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization and the newly-created Palestinian State should take part. We believe that with the changes in the area, the posture of the PLO and of other Arab countries, the widely acknowledged need for an international conference there are prospects for a comprehensive solution to the Middle East issues.

Indeed, Israel continues to take highly rigid positions. However, I do believe that Israel too, will realize that it is also in its own interest—like in the interest of all Middle East countries—to achieve a lasting and just peace, to solve the Palestinian question on the basis of the right to self-determination, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

As for the issues in Lebanon, to a certain extent they are also an outcome of the ongoing conflict, but then, other causes are behind them as well. Nevertheless, all Lebanese forces should consider the need to maintain Lebanon's integrity and sovereignty.

We welcome the end of the war between Iraq and Iran. We have always stated for a negotiated solution in that case, too, and we consider the two countries should do their utmost for a lasting peace which would be in the interest of both countries, of all the states in the area, of world peace in general.

As far as Romania is concerned, it will continue to do its best and will work—the way it has done so far—for a negotiated settlement of all issues, both in that area and throughout the world.

The international situation, the quasiunanimous acceptance of the need for an international conference [passage indistinct] between rich and poor countries.

It is obvious that this situation cannot go on for a very long time. As a matter of fact, the latest events in certain greatly indebted developing countries stand proof to the fact.

A solution has to be found to the issues of underdevelopment, and in this framework, to the foreign debt issues, through an accord between developed and developing countries. Romania has suggested and been speaking up for an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations Organization. New interstate relations should be built on the principles of equality, equity, mutual advantage, to come to what is called a new world economic order.

Even in this respect it seems that the idea is beginning to be grasped—even by some developed countries—namely that it is high time for a new approach, and that unless underdevelopment is eradicated and a global solution is found to the debt issue, unless new economic relations are built, the growth of the world economy, therefore of the developed countries, too, will be in question.

Requested to set forth Romania's view, concepts and proposals on the further course of the real process of general and complete disarmament, the Romanian head of state showed:

As concerns the world political situation we believe that although some positive steps were taken in the direction of negotiations, in the conclusion of accords on intermediate-range missiles by the Soviet Union and the United States of America, world relations can be considered as continuing to be tense, very complex and even grave. In effect, the arms race is going on, new nuclear arms continue to be produced, nuclear tests are made, actions are taking place for the militarization of outer space, the improvement and modernization of a whole system of nuclear arms is rather intensely discussed by the NATO.

Under the circumstances, Romania considers that to halt the arms race, pass on to general disarmament, nuclear in the first place, fully eliminate nuclear arms are fundamental in our time. Obviously, this also calls for an immediate cessation of the nuclear tests and any other actions which favour an intensification of the arms race.

It is in this framework that we also view the chemical arms issue. We believe that a general accord to ban chemical arms should be reached as part of general disarmament. However, considering the situation of the existing arms, we believe that an accord to ban chemical arms should be tightly related to a general accord to ban and eliminate nuclear arms.

In 1925, when the convention on chemical arms was concluded, nuclear arms had not been made. But it would be incomprehensible to fail taking into account the new reality, the existence of improved arms that are more dangerous than the chemical arms. That is why in Paris Romania suggested considering a simultaneous passage to the elimination of both chemical and nuclear arms. To accept the nuclear arms to stay would actually mean to recognize the policy of nuclear blackmail, of force.

Romania is firmly for the complete elimination of both nuclear and chemical arms, for adequate accords in this respect. We also speak up firmly for cuts in conventional arms to bring them to lower levels.

All the countries, big and small, are directly interested in achieving disarmament, in eliminating the arms of mass destruction, Nicolae Ceausescu also said. These questions cannot be left to the big powers alone or to a few countries. We believe that all countries big or small, the developing and the non-aligned nations can play an important part and must participate actively in the implementation of the policy of disarmament.

In conclusion referring to the Romanian-Egyptian relations, Romania's president stressed that they developed continuously in all the spheres.

On most of the international questions the stands of the two countries are identical or very close, and their collaboration in various international bodies to solve various problems has yielded good results. That is why I believe all the conditions are in place for the Romanian-Egyptian collaboration to expand and develop in all domains.

Dobrescu Delivers Ceausescu Message in Cairo

AU2503153089 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2144 GMT 24 Mar 89

[Text] Cairo, (AGERPRES) 24/3/1989—A warm exchange of messages took place in Cairo, between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mrs Elena Ceausescu, and Husni Mubarak, president of Egypt, and Mrs Suzanne Mubarak.

The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call paid on Yusuf Wali, general secretary of the National Democratic Party, the ruling party, by Miu Dobrescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party], chairman of the GTUCR [General Union of Trade Unions of Romania] Central Council, who made a visit of swap of experience to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

During the interview they recalled the fine relations of collaboration between Romania and Egypt, including between the two trade union organizations.

Further on Visit by Pakistani Parliamentarians

Received by Ceausescu

AU2403211089 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1954 GMT 24 Mar 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/03/1989—On Friday, March 24, Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received the Pakistani parliamentary delegation led by Malik Mairaj Khalid, chairman of the National Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, who are paying a visit to Romania upon an invitation extended by the Grand National Assembly.

The chief delegate handed over a message to President Nicolae Ceausescu and conveyed him warm wishes of good health and personal happiness on behalf of Ghulam Ishaq Khan, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The Romanian president was also conveyed a warm salute and wishes of good health and happiness on behalf of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto.

The guest expressed great appreciation for the achievements the Romanian people, under the leadership of President Nicolae Ceausescu, has had in the country's economic and social development, for the Romanian initiatives devoted to international peace and collaboration.

The Romanian head of state thanked and conveyed the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan a friendly salute and wishes of good health and happiness. At the same time, he conveyed the Pakistani prime minister a warm salute and wishes of success in his [as received] entire activity.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Pakistan, which follow a steadily ascending course on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage.

Aspects of the current international situation were also approached. In this framework, President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the need to rally the efforts of all peoples, of the progressive forces everywhere in the fight for the promotion of a policy of peace, disarmament, nuclear and chemical disarmament in the first place, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new world economic order, for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of all interstate litigious issues, for understanding and broad cooperation among nations.

The interview was attended by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and Mihail Niculescu deputy.

Parliamentarians Meet Press

AU2703184589 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/3/1989—As has been announced, at the end of his visit to Romania, the speaker of the National Assembly of Pakistan, Malik Mairaj Khalid, met with Romanian journalists during a press conference.

In his statement on the occasion, the head of the Pakistani parliamentary delegation expressed satisfaction at his visit to Romania, the first foreign country he visited after being elected to the supreme legislative forum of Pakistan in 1988. We are particularly satisfied with the highly cordial and friendly relations between Pakistan and Romania, he said. The Pakistani people harbours

the loftiest feelings for the Romanian party leadership, at head with President Nicolae Ceausescu, for the Romanian people. Likewise, cooperative links have developed in all areas, more particularly in the field of economic, technical and scientific exchanges, and Romania aided Pakistan in fulfilling its projects for the development of industry and agriculture. Friendly ties were unique in the past and they continue to be so at present, too.

Pointing out that President Nicolae Ceausescu showed special concern for the problems facing the people throughout the world, more particularly for the issues confronting Third World countries, with Pakistan among them, a country which his excellency visited several times, the speaker of the Pakistani Parliament said: In line with our expectations we were received most warmly and we conducted highly productive talks during which we approached almost all the problems related to the strengthening and promotion of our relations in the commercial, economic, technical, scientific, educational and other areas. We had the opportunity to talk with all the personalities we had intended to meet.

Welcoming Romania's determination to pay off its foreign debt as soon as possible, the speaker said: We congratulate the Romanian people on its capacity to solve that problem under the current leadership, and I think that is a miracle. I believe that the rate of progress in agriculture, industry, science and technology will enable Romania to join the developed countries, although the head of the republic, who is very modest, declares that his country will join only the medium-developed states. We believe that Romania will soon turn into a developed country. All this notwithstanding, Romania does not aspire to imposing its hegemony over another country. The speaker of the National Assembly of Pakistan also said: We were received by President Nicolae Ceausescu who was kind enough to grant us a 97-minute interview. It was the most brilliant clarification of the problems facing mankind today. And, as President Nicolae Ceausescu said, the most important problem of our days is the very survival of mankind. For mankind to be saved, total disarmament—nuclear, chemical and conventional disarmament—is needed. And he was right when he told us—something that he has been telling the whole world for a long time—that words should coincide with deeds.

But this is only an idea, a mere beginning and the current disarmament level, of only two or three percent, is insufficient. We must do more before saying that we want to survive. Therefore, everything depends on the producers of weapons and, as was underscored early in our talks, if all the funds now used for the production of weapons were channeled to the development of the peoples and the elimination of human suffering, true salvation would be attained. That was his point of view and he spoke not only as the leader of Romania but also as a personality of world repute, a personality of the world as a whole.

At that moment, we experienced the feeling and we were sincerely convinced that his excellency identified himself with mankind as a whole, that his were very broad views. It is a special chance for the Romanian people to have him as its leader, because his excellency stands for the unity and solidarity of various segments of society. We have tackled other problems as well and the president set forth his viewpoint, with which we were conversant. However, his excellency outlined the problems and placed us—and others as well—before the decisions we have to make right now. So for instance, besides the problem of liquidating weapons, he also referred to the settlement of regional conflicts and to the lessening of tension.

President Nicolae Ceausescu set forth his point of view in connection with the resolution of the Afghan question. Although the Soviet troops had withdrawn, three million refugees still live on the Pakistani side of the frontier and until peace is completely reestablished they will not return, we believe. Which means that Pakistan will continue to encounter numerous problems.

His excellency was kind enough to encourage us and to assure us of his support, so that that issue may be solved as soon as possible. We are all glad that the president expressed his viewpoint on that issue, too, on which he is altogether right.

Pointing out that President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed a congratulatory message to Premier Benazir Bhutto on the organization of an ASEAN conference in Islamabad, Malij Mairaj Khalid also said that the Romanian head state expressed his wish to have Premier Benazir Bhutto (?visit) Romania.

Delegation Departs Bucharest

AU2603164689 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1545 GMT 26 Mar 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/3/1989—The Pakistani parliamentary delegation led by Malik Mairaj Khalid, speaker of the National Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, that visited Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly (GNA), left Bucharest in the morning of 26 March.

The guests were seen off Otopeni Airport by GNA Chairman Nicolae Giosan and other officials.

Rasheed Ahmad, Pakistan's ambassador to Bucharest, attended.

The Pakistani parliamentary delegation paid visits to economic units and sociocultural establishments in Romania's capital and in Craiova Municipality. They also had interviews with members of the Executive Committee of the Dolj County People's Council.

Giosan Attends Pakistani Embassy Reception

AU2303202589 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1829 GMT 23 Mar 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/3/1989—On the National Day of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, that country's ambassador in Bucharest, Rasheed Ahmad, gave a reception on March 23.

In the attendance were Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly [GNA], ministers, executives of central institutions, men of letters and art, journalists.

Also present were the Pakistani parliamentary delegation, led by Malik Mairaj Khalid, chairman of the National Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, who are paying a visit to Romania upon an invitation extended by the GNA, as well as heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest and members of the diplomatic corps.

PRC Union Delegation Visits, Meets Dobrescu

AU2503152789 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2126 GMT 24 Mar 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/3/1989—A delegation of the Chinese Trade Unions, headed by Zhang Ruiying, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, made a visit of swap of experience in Romania.

The delegation was received by Miu Dobrescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party], chairman of the GTUCR [General Union of Trade Unions of Romania] Central Council. Views were exchanged on the occasion on the achievements of the Romanian and Chinese peoples in building the socialist society, on the trade union activity in the two countries. Emphasis was placed on the mutual wish to develop and deepen the relations of friendship established between the trade unions and the working people in Romania and those in China, in the spirit of the Romanian-Chinese summit talks and understandings.

Visit by Cuban Parliamentarians Reviewed

AU2403214689 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2120 GMT 24 Mar 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/3/1989—The Cuban parliamentary delegation, led by Severo Aguirre del Cristo, president of the National Assembly of People's Power of the Republic of Cuba, who paid a visit to Romania upon an invitation extended by the Grand National Assembly, left Bucharest on Friday, March 24.

The Cuban guests were seen off by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, by deputies and other officials.

The members of the Cuban parliamentary delegation saw round economic, urban and sociocultural units in the Romanian capital city and in the Counties of Brasov and Covasna. They also had interviews at the headquarters of the People's Councils of the counties seen round.

Before departure, the chief delegate, Severo Aguirre del Cristo, met with representatives of the Romanian press.

Expressing special satisfaction at having been received by Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, the guest showed that in that framework, too, questions had been approached related to the collaboration between the two countries, the talk conducted on the occasion being highly important for the further development of the Romanian-Cuban relations in the economic, technical and other areas of mutual interest. I consider, the speaker said, that prospects are fine as there is a wish to advance along that line. As a matter of fact, I could note availabilities for the expansion of collaboration also in the enterprises I saw round.

Referring to the role and importance of cooperation between the parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries, the president of the National Assembly of People's Power of the Republic of Cuba highlighted the contribution they can make to the settlement of the major issues of the international political life, more particularly, for halting the arms race, achieving disarmament, preventing a war, and establishing a climate of peace and collaboration among all world nations.

Sharing impressions of his visit to Romania, the guest said: Our delegation could get acquainted with economic and social development of your country, which is visible everywhere. One may note housing construction, cultural, centres, and scientific research institutes. Furthermore, we could understand the great progress made in technology, in the economic and social areas. We noted the palpable results of the efforts made by your party and state, by the Romanian people in building the new system.

Ion Patan Appointed Finance Minister 27 Mar

AU2703175789 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 27 Mar 89

["For the Record"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/3/1989—As announced in Bucharest on 27 March, Ion Patan was appointed to the office of Romania's minister of finance under presidential decree.

SCINTIEA on Patriotism, Observance of Laws

AU2103140389 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Mar 89 pp 1, 4

[Adrian Vasilescu article: "High Revolutionary Awareness, Observance and Firm Application of the Country's Laws—an Expression of Socialist Patriotism"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Patriotism has always meant love for the country and full commitment—sometimes leading to sacrifice—to ensuring its development and prosperity, and to safeguarding and promoting

the interests of the people. Today these qualities are in accordance with the requirements of our current stage and with those of present-day progress. Work for the country must be doubled to achieve higher indicators of efficiency, dedication, competence, and professionalism. [passage omitted]

Socialist patriotism incorporates multiple qualities. In an era in which creativity is more and more obviously the main driving force of progress, the awareness of the social value of the results of creativity, safeguarding them, maximum vigilance in protecting these results, safeguarding the interests of the nation in general, and concern with developing the national wealth in any form are most important aspects of patriotism. [passage omitted]

The Romanian people led by the party are building a new life in a new society. [passage omitted] There are still difficulties. There are shortfalls. But these difficulties and shortfalls will be overcome solely through the efforts of the entire people, through their work, and responsible commitment. The existence of difficulties—which are inherently part and parcel of the dialectics of progress—and of shortfalls cannot justify their being absolutized, and they cannot justify wailing, lamentation, or a position of capitulation. Such attitudes would reflect an accumulation of essential moral defects, starting with cowardice and ending with a lack of patriotism.

Nothing that has been achieved in Socialist Romania in these fruitful years was given to us ready-made. Everything has been built through our own fruitful work and efforts. Numerous friends of our country and numerous observers, who proved objective in their assessments, have extolled these achievements. [passage omitted]

However, often some reactionary circles—driven, maybe, by antisocialist convictions or by who knows what other sentiments, or by impassionate and malevolent outbursts—have resorted to slanderous practices. Their treacherous insinuations, the defamation of Socialist Romania's realities, and the slandering of our people's free work remind us of the outdated but not abandoned imperialist practices of interference and dictate in the life, development, and, in the final analysis, in the wealth of other states. This is also proven by the fact that, under the "shield" of human rights, certain reactionary circles have moved to overt attempts at interfering in domestic affairs, which is at variance with the unanimously accepted principles of international law, by defying the prerogatives directly resulting from states' sovereignty. [passage omitted]

Today, as in fact always, to struggle against slanders, defamations, and attempts at our dignity, independence, and sovereignty is a great patriotic cause of the whole people and of each citizen of our country. It is even a greater responsibility of each communist, which he assumed when he signed the solemn pledge on being accepted into the party ranks. Furthermore, it is a great responsibility of each state activist, which he assumed when taking the oath of allegiance and devotion toward the homeland and our socialist state. To safeguard the work of the people, including by safeguarding state secrets, to struggle for the observance and application of our country's laws, to firmly reject any kind of slander and defamation of the realities in our socialist society, and to have a progressive civic attitude under all circumstances constitute great patriotic responsibilities. Under no circumstance can patriotism be severed from the safeguard of our country's interests and dignity, while betraying the country and casting off patriotic responsibilities is the most abject deed, which deserves full contempt and harsh legal sanctions. [passage omitted]

Patriotism means more and more to work for the country and to work with great responsibility for the present and future of our homeland.

'Firm Observance, Implementation' of Laws Viewed

AU2303143589 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 21 Mar 89 p 2

[Article by Ionel Dobrila, section chief prosecutor at the General Prosecutor's Officer: "Firm Observance and Implementation of the Country's Laws—An Obligation of High Patriotic and Civic Responsibility"]

[Excerpts] In the process of implementing the great tasks laid down by the historic documents of the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], our people are achieving a new and better quality of life and work in all spheres and, year by year, are scoring great results in the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society and in ensuring Romania's march forward toward communism. [passage omitted]

In the efforts to protect the outcome of our people's work and creative energy and to defend the people's revolutionary achievements, the country's independence and sovereignty, and the nation's inalienable right to develop in accordance with its wishes, without any outside interference, a very important role is played by the obligation to strictly observe the very clear and fully grounded legal provisions concerning state secrets. Law no 23/1971 on protecting state secrets in the Socialist Republic of Romania stipulates that the defense of state secrets is a patriotic duty of honor for all our country's citizens—workers, peasants, intellectuals, and other categories of working people—who can thus contribute to defending the Romanian people's revolutionary achievements and our state's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

Secret data are not an abstract category; they actually represent assets of our national wealth. To divulge them or expose them to the risk of being divulged is tantamount to wasting valuable work, ideas, or scientific solutions. [passage omitted]

To ensure adequate protection of state secrets, our relevant legislation in this sphere regulates clearly and comprehensively the obligations and duties devolving upon the managers and staff of socialist units. Thus, according to the law, the managers of socialist organizations are responsible for taking steps to protect state secrets; they must constantly supervise the preservation and handling of state-secret documents, in order to prevent and discover any cases of loss, alteration, destruction, removal, transfer, or divulgence. The above-mentioned management bodies have the duty to take the necessary steps to rigorously apply the provisions of the law on the protection of state secrets. In turn, individuals entrusted with data and documents that represent state secrets are directly responsible for their security.

In keeping with the provisions of the law, the transmittal or divulgence of information, data, or documents that are state secrets represents a very serious violation, which is punishable by the penal law. The same applies to the loss, removal, destruction, alteration, or theft of such documents; to negligence leading to such misdeeds; to carelessness leading to other persons acquiring information, data, or documents that can jeopardize the state's economic, scientific-technical, military, or political interests; and to any other violation of norms concerning the protection of state secrets. [passage omitted]

It is always necessary to disseminate and master legal norms and to explain them properly to the people so as to ensure that nobody forgets or ignores these important legal norms. [passage omitted] No one may treat lightly our legal norms on protecting and circulating secret data and documents and on controlling access to these documents. Nobody should show feebleness toward direct or indirect attempts of some foreign circles and services to get hold of these documents. All legal norms on the protection of secrets are important and compulsory. The usefulness of any of these regulations is not subject to anyone's free interpretation or assessment. These norms must be observed and implemented firmly and intransigently, through resolute measures that do not admit compromises, by eliminating any attitude of libertinism, voluntarism, negligence, or superficiality. [passage omitted]

Strengthening order, discipline, militancy, and exactingness in observing overall legality and the legal norms on the protection of state secrets is one of the law-governed requirements of the fatherland's development and rapid progress along the road of comprehensive development, for the well-being and happiness of our socialist nation.

Bodies Governing Romanian Society Reviewed

AU2303202789 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 23 Mar 89

["A Democratic System of Governing the Society"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/03/1989—A unitary system of governing the society has been built these last few decades in Romania, within which representative democracy is paralleled by a network of bodies that ensure the citizens' direct participation in decision-making, at a national level even. These fundamental modalities of social organization, an expression of the same political power, are complementary, making up a viable and ever more efficient structure.

The way how representative democracy in Romania is conceived results from the structure of the state power bodies. The interdependence between the composition of the representative bodies and the social composition of the population shows both at a local and national level. In the municipal and town people's councils 63 per cent of deputies are workers, foremen and technicians, and in the commune councils over 66 per cent of the deputies are peasants. It is the same in the Grand National Assembly, where the overwhelming majority of the deputies are workers, peasants, experts of the most varied domains of technical activity, men of science, culture and art. Worth mentioning is also the judicious, well-balanced character of that body's national composition that fully reflects the current national structure of the Romanian society.

The representative bodies endorse the most important state decisions at a central and local level, establish the fundamental directions of the economic, social and cultural activity. Worth mentioning is the fact that the blending of the representative democracy with certain forms of direct democracy is manifest in the very process of formation and operation of the state bodies: The election of deputies by universal, equal, direct and secret vote, their obligation to account to the electorate within periodical meetings, the citizens' right to recall the deputies who do not discharge adequately their mandate, are forms of direct manifestation of the democracy in the unfolding of the representative bodies' activity.

A major meaning of improvement of the Romanian political system is given by the preoccupation for the development of the direct democracy that starts from the idea that the leading role of the working class in the current stage should be implemented not only by its representatives in various fora of representative democracy but also directly, through the working people's actual participation in decision-making. In the last two decades, an original system of bodies of participative democracy, based on the principles of worker self-management and economic and financial self-administration. This system comprises the self-management bodies in enterprises and central industrial departments—the councils of working people and the general meetings of working people—through which the people who are the owners, producers and end-users of the national wealth decide on the proper administration and development of the productive means in every unit. On the same line of development of the direct democracy was institutionalized the periodical organization of congresses of working people of various branches and sectors of activity: the congress of working people, the congress of peasantry, the congress of science and education, the congress of

political education and socialist culture, participated in by thousands of working people in the respective domains, endorsing decisions on the fundamental issues of the country's development. The continuity of the activity at a national level of these forms of manifestation of the direct democracy is ensured by the National Councils of Working People in the above-mentioned domains.

The law-making activity fits in the same process. Besides the parliament and the State Council, the right of law-making initiative in Romania was given also to the Central Committee of the RCP, the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development, broadly representative bodies for all strata of society. The major bills are endorsed only after their public debate—a form of general involvement of the nation in decision-making. There is a right of popular control of the way how the state bodies discharge their mission, exerted at a local level by the civic assemblies and at a national level by the Central Council of Worker Control.

Journalists Request Help From West on Arrests

AU2103151989 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 20 Mar 89 p 5

[Report by "E.L.": "Romanian Journalists Ask For Help"]

[Text] The Hague, 19 March—In a letter addressed to the Western public, a group of Romanian journalists has asked for help for four colleagues who have been in prison since late in January, and who will presumably be tried soon. According to the information given by the group of anonymous journalists, the persons arrested have been accused by the investigating authorities—the secret police and the military prosecutor—of having produced and disseminated leaflets calling for resistance to party-state leader Ceausescu and those around him. The persons arrested are Mihai-Petre Bacanu, 47, and Anton Uncu, 41, both journalists of the daily ROMANIA LIBERA, theater critic Mihai Creanca, 47, of the periodical ROMANIA PITOREASCA, as well as Alexandru Ghiroiu, a printer at the Scinteia publishing house in Bucharest. Amnesty International, the prisoners' relief organization based in London, which was informed about the arrest of the four Romanians some time ago, expressed concern upon receipt of the letter that the four could be under arrest for having exercised their right to nonviolent free speech, as is guaranteed in Article 19 of the International Charter on Civil and Political Rights. In a statement issued over the weekend, Amnesty also points out that Romania ratified this pact in 1974.

In their two-page handwritten letter—which Amnesty made available in the English translation—the Romanian journalists say that they consider it their task to defend their arrested colleagues and to report on the abuses by the Ceausescu regime. However, because all the instruments that are required to do so are in the government's hands, they turn to the Western public with a request to show solidarity with the persons arrested by reporting on their case. The Romanian journalists then describe the circumstances of their colleagues' arrest: All four were arrested between January 25 and 27, and in each case in the middle of the night. The arrests were accompanied by house searches and the interrogation of family members, also including the children, they write in the letter, adding that the persons who have been in pretrial confinement since then are exposed to psychological and moral pressure. In addition, they are denied legal advisers as well as contacts with their families; the prison conditions are "very bad," they write in the letter.

In their letter, the Romanian journalists do not dispute the existence of a leaflet for which the Bucharest authorities have reproached the persons arrested. Regarding the contents of the leaflet, which is headlined "The Disease of Power," the letter says that, following some initial statements of approval of the Ceausescu regime, the view is expressed that the Romanian leader has betrayed the people by suppressing the most elementary human rights, encouraging corruption, exposing the people to cold and hunger, and forcing them to make a cult out of himself and his wife. It says in the leaflet: "For the sake of humanity and justice, we are asking you to protest energetically against the arbitrariness of the Ceausescu regime."

Accusing themselves, the Romanian journalists also ask the Western public to show understanding for the fact that they are forced to write articles on Ceausescu as the "genius of the Carpathians," the "man of the world," and the "hero among the heroes of the nation," that they spread lies, and that they disregard all principles of the journalistic profession. They say that this circumstance gives them nightmares. They derive some consolation from the idea that these articles are hardly ever read, or that hardly anybody believes them, they say in the letter that was received in the West.

Finally, the Romanian journalists write: "Please identify yourselves with the idea of protecting our colleagues. Please, make our appeal known as widely as possible. Please mobilize the press, radio and television stations, the organizations of the free press, and human rights organizations, so that they all publicize the cases of the three journalists arrested in Bucharest. Only such action on your part can influence the sentence on our colleagues. The trial will take place within the next 2 or 3 weeks behind closed doors. Please, send representatives of your organizations as observers."

Leaders' Public Appearances for 18-24 Mar

AU2503171789

[Editorial Report] Romanian media report the following public appearances of Romanian leaders during the 18-24 March period (sources of each report given in parentheses):

Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP), Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee (PEC) of the RCP Central Committee, Emil Bobu and Ion Dinca, PEC members, and Silviu Curticeanu, RCP Central Committee secretary, paid a working visit to Hunedoara County on 21 March. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2021 GMT 21 Mar 89)

Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu met with members of the steel combine in Hunedoara on 21 March. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2055 GMT 21 Mar 89); on 22 March, Ceausescu and wife Elena met with Hunedoara RCP Bureau members. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0921 GMT 22 Mar 89)

Gheorghe Radulescu and Lina Ciobanu, PEC members, attended the congress of the Red Cross Society in Bucharest on 20 March. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1731 GMT 20 Mar 89)

President Nicolae Ceausescu visited Hunedoara mining units on 22 March. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1633 GMT 22 Mar 89); on 22 March, he addressed a mass rally in Petrosani, Hunedoara County. (Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1105 GMT 22 Mar 89); and on 23 March, he received the departing ambassador of Thailand, Ukrit Duriyaphromma, in Bucharest. (Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 23 Mar 89); on 23 March, Nicolae Ceausescu received a Cuban parliamentary delegation (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1824 GMT 23 Mar 89); and on 24 March, he received a Pakistani parliamentary delegation in Bucharest. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1954 GMT 24 Mar 89)

Stefan Andrei, PEC candidate member, received Albanian deputy minister of food, Vilson Ahmeti, in Bucharest on 18 March. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1413 GMT 18 Mar 89); on 20 March, he attended a Tunisian Embassy reception in Bucharest (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1522 GMT 20 Mar 89); and on 23 March, he attended the Arab ambassadors' reception in Bucharest (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1000 GMT 23 Mar 89); on 24 March, Stefan Andrei met with Bulgaria's Andrey Lukanov in Ruse. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2154 GMT 24 Mar 89)

Maria Bobu, minister of justice, addressed anti-racism meeting in Bucharest on 21 March. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2044 GMT 21 Mar 89)

Miu Dobrescu, PEC member, conducted talks in Cairo on 24 March (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2144 GMT 24 Mar 89); and received a Chinese trade union delegation in Bucharest on 24 March. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2126 GMT 24 Mar 89)

Ludovic Fazekas, PEC member, attended a reception at the Bangladesh Embassy in Bucharest on 24 March. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2125 GMT 24 Mar 89)

Nicolae Giosan, PEC candidate member, welcomed a Cuban parliamentary delegation on arrival in Bucharest on 19 March (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1610 GMT 19 Mar 89) and met with this delegation on 20 March (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1723 GMT 20 Mar 89); on 21 March, Giosan received a Pakistani parliamentary delegation in Bucharest (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 21 Mar 89); the same day he met with an Arab Interparliamentary Union delegation in Bucharest (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2033 GMT 21 Mar 89); and on 23 March, he attended a reception at the Pakistani Embassy. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1829 GMT 23 Mar 89)

Ion Patan, departing Romanian ambassador in Prague, was received by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, in Prague on 23 March. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1828 GMT 23 Mar 89)

Protests Continue in Kosovo; Deaths Reported

Lipljan Students Demonstrate

LD2703153889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1502 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Text] Lipljan, 27 Mar (TANJUG)—Just after 1200 today in Lipljan, several hundred students gathered in the main street and began shouting well-known separatist slogans. In their first encounter with the security forces they began throwing stones. Following this, the demonstrators were broken up into two groups, which congregated beside the Skopje-Kosovo Polje railway line and outside the Lipljan secondary school center. Making their way through back streets, the groups joined into one group by the railway line, probably waiting for the train from Skopje to Kosovo Polje to go past. The security forces were then reinforced, and tear gas was dropped on the group of some 1,000 demonstrators from a helicopter. Then, the demonstrators began a mass stoning of the houses beside the railway line, which are inhabited by Serbs and Montenegrins.

The conflicts between demonstrators and police in the side streets of Lipljan lasted for more than 2 hours, until a police special unit intervened. They dispersed the demonstrators with tear gas and water cannons, as well as a large number of bystanders who were periodically loudly applauding the angry pupils.

The demonstrators fled across fields, and only after this did the Skopje-Kosovo Polje train, with a delay of over an hour, pass through Lipljan without being damaged.

Situation in Pristina Described

AU2703161389 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1553 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Milivoje Mihajlovic report]

[Text] Dear listeners, our reporter Milivoje Mihajlovic is again on the line from Pristina:

It appears that the clashes in Pristina are calming down. The detonation of teargas guns is heard only occasionally. There is no more shooting; there are no larger groups of demonstrators. From what I could see—it is difficult to approach the place where the militia intervened—the members of the security organs are at present trying to detain some demonstrators, whoever they are able to catch.

In the narrow streets of Pristina there are small groups of demonstrators, consisting of two or three people each, holding handkerchiefs because they were obviously affected by tear gas. They may even be passersby—I do not know. There is general chaos in the town. The main streets are quiet, almost empty, but in the outskirts of the town, action by the security forces is still continuing.

Policeman Killed in Clash

LD2703173389 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1654 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Text] Pristina, 27 Mar (TANJUG)—Policeman Miroljub Tanaskovic from Leposavic was killed in a clash with demonstrators today in Titova Mitrovica. This is reported by the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo Provincial Information Committee.

Day of Mourning for Funerals

LD2703194189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1840 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Mar (TANJUG)—Condemning the murderous attacks on members of the security service which were committed at today's riots in Kosovo, the Executive Council of Serbia has decided to declare a day of mourning in the republic to mark the day of the funeral of the militiamen who died carrying out their duties.

The Executive Council pointed to the necessity to energetically implement the legally envisaged measures in order to prevent an incitement of unrest by individuals with criminal intentions and their attacks on the organs of order. The Executive Council has also made a decision on the measures to provide the competent organs and institutions in Kosovo with additional help from the republic's organs.

Milosevic Sends Condolences

LD2803102489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0747 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Mar (TANJUG)—Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, has sent a telegram of condolences to the families of the policemen who have died, Jetulah Kuci and Miroljub Tanaskovic.

Police Stoned in Gnjilane

LD2703175389 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1702 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Text] Gnjilane, 27 Mar (TANJUG)—Albanian separatists and nationalists demonstrated today in Gnjilane. They began at about 1500, when a group of several hundred people left the park for the town center, throwing stones and other hard objects at policemen and shop windows. Security units quickly dispersed the demonstrators, who fled toward the bus depot and into side streets.

However, after regrouping, the demonstrators again began showering the police with stones, bottles, and other hard objects. During the vandalistic attack and wild behavior of the demonstrators, several buses were destroyed, as well as private cars, police vehicles, a kiosk

belonging to the son of Djordje Martinovic, and the windows of several cafes. The police cordon was forced to retreat. The very aggressive demonstrators were then dispersed with tear gas.

In a third attack by the demonstrators on a road at the edge of the town, barrels were thrown and fires lit, which blocked traffic for some time.

A group of several hundred demonstrators then appeared from the direction of the secondary schools and moved toward the town center, but the police intervened and dispersed them. Clashes between police and demonstrators are still continuing. Because of tear gas, it is difficult to move around the town. The children in school have practically been turned into hostages, and disturbed parents are coming to take them home.

Forces Disperse Demonstrators

LD2703183289 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1759 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Text] Pristina, 27 Mar (TANJUG)—In Pristina, Titova Mitrovica, and Podujevo, members of the security organs are dispersing the last groups of demonstrators, using tear gas and water cannons, as well as other technical means.

The demonstrators are continuing to behave in an extremely aggressive and destructive way. This was particularly true in Titova Mitrovica and Podujevo, where two members of the security services have died.

'Brutality' Displayed

LD2803014489 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2247 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Text] Pristina, March 27 (TANJUG)—Security forces, using tear-gas, water-cannon and similar riot dispersal techniques, this evening scaterred the last groups of demonstrators of Albanian nationality in Pristina, Titova Mitrovica and Podujevo.

Today's demonstrations by ethnic Albanian nationalists and separatists, organized in a number of towns in the autonomous province of Kosovo, were characterized by unprecedented brutality and aggressiveness. Demonstrators even fired shots from fire arms, claiming their first victims among the forces of law and order.

Chief of police Jetulah Kuci (ethnic Albanian) was killed in Podujevo and police constable Miroljub Tanaskovic (Serb) was killed in Titova Mitrovica. Yugoslav President Raif Dizdarevic and Prime Minister Ante Markovic have sent telegrams of condolences to the families of the killed police officers. The day of their funeral will be a day of mourning in the Republic of Serbia, of which Kosovo is a constituent part.

The demonstrators in Kosovo, most of whom were young people, today behaved in an extremely aggressive and destructive manner. After the last groups of protesters were dispersed in the provincial capital of Pristina this evening after 21:00 local time security forces and municipal services started clearing the roads connecting Pristina with Kursumlija and Leskovac, on which the demonstrants had heaped up stones and other material.

The Pristina-Nis railway line is also being cleared of cars and other objects piled up on it by the protesters today. Trains on the line are already delayed over five hours. Overturned and demolished cars and other evidence of vandalism can also be seen in other Kosovo towns.

It is now becoming quite obvious that the greater-Albanian nationalistic and separatistic blindness in Kosovo is developing into destructiveness and even terrorism.

Pristina Radio Offers Comment

AU2703204389 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 27 Mar 89

["Editorial Comment on Recent Events in Kosovo"]

[Text] The demonstrations organized today in some communes of Kosovo are the premeditated and continued counterrevolutionary activity of enemies directed against the constitutional order, the policy of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY], and the enforcement of the special measures taken by the SFRY Presidency in order to stabilize the situation in Kosovo. Today's events in Kosovo were also of an extremely destructive and aggressive character, and a direct assault on the decisions of the highest authorities of Kosovo, Serbia, and the LCY. They are attempts of class enemies who, by manipulating a section of the working class, citizens, pupils, and students, seek to prevent the announcement of the amendments to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic [SR] of Serbia and to destabilize the situation in the province.

The participants in today's demonstrations, at the present moment when the special measures of the SFRY Presidency are in force, have lined up in the ranks of the enemy to our system, because their savagery and aggression cannot be interpreted as anything but dark, nationalist blindness and a direct assault on all the values of our system and on the sovereignty and integrity of Tito's socialist, nonaligned Yugoslavia.

These demonstrations, which take place on the very threshold of the meeting of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia, attempt to hamper the long and difficult work in harmonizing standpoints and open questions, which has enabled the republic to exercise its authority throughout its territory, which will not involve the violation of the essence of the autonomy of the provinces, nor their position within the Yugoslav federation.

It is of special importance that the position and rights of the socialist autonomous provinces be guaranteed in the SFRY Constitution. Therefore, a section of the Albanian nationalists will continue to view with suspicion not only the future de jure, but also the de facto legitimacy of the SR of Serbia. However, life will in practice soon disillusion them in this tactic. They forget here that it is a very grave question of loyalty to Yugoslavia, which the great majority of the Albanian nationality in Kosovo have shown and accepted totally with the approval of the new Constitution of the republic as an equal community of our peoples and nationalities.

At this moment, it is important to remind again all those who are manipulated that what happened a few days ago and today is the premeditated activity of the enemy from positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism, whose aims are now clear to virtually everybody. Therefore, today we also appeal to workers to shoulder their tasks, and pupils and students to resume their classes, to abandon the mistaken path, and not to fall under the influence of Albanian nationalism. Workers and citizens are called upon to commit themselves fully to the consistent application of the special measures of the SFRY Presidency, and to other party and state stands on Kosovo.

27 Mar Events Summarized

AU2703195389

[Editorial Report] Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian at 1700 GMT on 27 March devotes a total of 30 minutes of its 46-minute newscast to the current situation in Kosovo.

The broadcast begins with a report on a communique of the Kosovo Internal Affairs Secretariat, which condemns recent demonstrations as "the actions of hostile forces from positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism, with the aim of destroying the constitutional order, and imperil the lives of citizens of all nationalities," and warns citizens "that all activity aimed at joining in or supporting the demonstrations is counterrevolutionary, and the security services will therefore use all legal means at their disposal." The communique continues to describe demonstrations in Podujevo today, when "a group of demonstrators" at about 1230—1030 GMT—following the intervention of the militia, used firearms and fired upon Jetulah Kuci, Podujevo police commander, as he emerged from his official car. On the same occasion, the militiaman Zoran Kovac was seriously injured. The communique also states that the militiaman Miroljub Tanaskovic from Leposavic was killed in Titova Mitrovica today.

The report goes on to describe the demonstration of several hundred young Albanians in the streets of Titova Mitrovica today. The report states that the demonstrators concentrated around the bus station and shouted the slogan, "Kosovo yes, Metohija no," while the slogan "Kosovo—Republic" was also heard. The report states that the demonstrators dispersed after militia intervention, but reassembled at the edge of the town. Demonstrators threw stones at the militia, who were attempting to disperse them. The report states that the streets around the area were blocked, even for journalists, and that there is therefore no information on any persons injured. The Titova Mitrovica LC Communal Committee is reported as stating that "the situation is good" in all schools, colleges, and enterprises of the commune.

The report then cites TANJUG stating that demonstrations are still continuing in Podujevo, that demonstrators have distributed themselves among different parts of the town, but that "special units of the security forces" have arrived, and that the demonstrators "are expected to disperse shortly." The reports states that the demonstrations, in which "several thousand members" of the Albanian nationality took part, were "destructive and very aggressive." The report states that police chief Keci died in hospital, and that four other militiamen were injured.

The report continues with a dispatch from Pec, where "life is proceeding normally," except that at about 1230—1030 GMT—approximately 400-500 young people, mainly school pupils, demonstrated. The Communal All-People's Defense Committee reports that the demonstrators shouted "Tito—Party," and "Comrade Tito taught us not to change the Constitution," and dispersed after intervention by the security forces. The committee also reports stone-throwing incidents against the cooperative of the Karic brothers, and describes these attacks as a continuation of intermittent assaults since 1981.

A dispatch from Lipljan then states that several hundred school pupils demonstrated in the town today, were dispersed by security forces, but subsequently reassembled in two groups.

It is then reported that "several hundred" Albanian young people demonstrated in front of the Kosovo Assembly building in Pristina at about 1530—1330 GMT—today, but were dispersed after the swift intervention of the militia and with the help of tear gas. The report also states that about 100 young people demonstrated in Gniljane today at 1500—1300 GMT—and threw stones, but were dispersed by the militia.

The report continues with a dispatch from Suva Reka, where the Communal All-People's Defense Committee has assessed the local security situation as "involved," and has issued a communique condemning last Friday's demonstration of 3,000 persons, including many schoolchildren, at which tear gas and truncheons were used, and two people and a militiaman were injured. There were six arrests, and five of those arrested were sentenced at once to prison The regular Monday market at Suva Reka has been canceled. The report states that at 1530—1330 GMT—today, several hundred persons tried to assemble at the edge of the town, but the main street was blocked by militia and members of the

"special unit." The demonstrators threw stones at the militia, while the special unit dispersed the demonstrators with tear gas and truncheons. The communal authorities are reported as having suspended classes at the town's main secondary school beginning tomorrow.

The report then states that 174 persons have been arrested following the recent demonstrations in Urosevac.

The report goes on to state that almost all Stari Trg miners are working normally, except those facing punishment for misdemeanors in connection with nonfulfillment of their work obligations. The Stari Trg production plan was 60 percent fulfilled today, and the Titova Mitrovica All-People's Defense Committee assesses the present situation at the mine and the commune as a whole as "involved."

According to the report, Lipljan Communal Court has charged about 800 Goles miners for misdemeanors in connection with failure to fulfill their labor obligations. The report states that miners today left their mine and attempted to go to Lipljan, but were stopped and persuaded to return by political activists.

The report states that life in Urosevac "appeared at first sight to be normal today," but that workers at the wood-processing enterprise laid down tools in the course of the morning. They were later persuaded to resume work. Albanian-language classes were conducted normally at most schools, but at a technical college, "students demonstrated their political standpoint by maintaining silence." Most school pupils in Serbo-Croatian classes did not attend lessons. Ali Shabani, president of the Urosevac League of Socialist Youth, has resigned following the massive participation of young people in the recent demonstrations.

The report continues with a Radio Pristina commentary on the recent demonstrations.

After federal and world news, the newscast continues with a report on a press conference held by the Kosovo Trade Union Council, at which journalists were informed of the uses to which the funds collected in February for the relief of the families of Stari Trg strikers are to be put. The report states that 225 million new dinars, DM8,220, and sums in other currencies, alongside quantities of food and clothing, were contributed to the Kosovo Red Cross by donors in the province, in Croatia and Slovenia, and abroad. The funds are to be distributed to "families in difficult social circumstances," to children's homes, and various charitable concerns, while the sums in convertible currency are to be donated to the Pristina medical services for the purchase of equipment.

After further federal items, the report describes a meeting of the Kosovo Information Committee, at which the Albanian-language service of Pristina Radio was criticized as "not assisting the general stabilization of events" during the February strikes, while RILINDJA was criticized for "pathos" in its reports.

The report concludes with news that has "just arrived" from an extraordinary meeting of the Kosovo Assembly Executive Council, which has assessed the current political situation in Kosovo as "very involved and serious." The report states that the Secretariat for Internal Affairs has issued an edict "restricting or preventing the movement and assembly of persons in public places or places as defined." The edict states that "The Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs will prevent or restrict in the territory of the province the gathering or approach of persons to public places, the movement of three or more persons in public places, and the movement of persons at certain times and places. The decision of the Executive Council also covers the suspension of classes at schools and colleges, the suspension of cinemas and theaters, and the prohibition of cultural and public events and of gatherings on market days in the province. The edict will come into force immediately, and will be valid as long as the circumstances leading to its issue exist."

Atmosphere Reported 'Quiet'

AU2703205489 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 27 Mar

[Milivoje Mihajlovic report]

[Text] After today's demonstrations, the streets in Pristina are quiet tonight. The militia patrols are guarding all the more important objects in the town. The Kosovo Executive Council has made a decision according to which lessons will not be held in all schools and faculties in the province. In accordance with the assessment of the Executive Council, the provincial secretary for internal affairs will probably issue a decree banning gatherings or movement by large groups of people either tomorrow or during the night. In other words, he will issue a decree on the so-called curfew.

The Kosovo Presidency assessed that today's and previous counterrevolutionary demonstrations by Albanian nationalists and separatists represent a direct attack on our constitutional system, the policy of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and the implementation of the special measures for the stabilization of the situation in the province.

Today's demonstrations are characterized by unprecedented brutality and aggressiveness, the Kosovo Presidency's statement says. Albanian nationalists and separatists are trying to deepen interethnic hatred and threaten the lives of the citizens of all peoples and nationalities through hostile, organized, and continuous

actions using the most brutal methods. Today they even used firearms and fired at the state organs, killing two men, one in Podujevo and another one in Titova Mitrovica, the statement adds.

All this demonstrates that the ultimate goal of the hostile forces of Albanian separatists and nationalists is to destroy our constitutional system and to threaten the lives of citizens of all nationalities.

Proceeding from the dark aims of Albanian nationalists and separatists, the Kosovo Presidency appeals to all peoples and nationalities to be alert during these hard and crucial moments for the future of the country and not to fall into traps set by the enemy, not to accept their aims directed against brotherhood and unity, against the integrity of our country, and not to join or support the counterrevolutionary demonstrations, the Kosovo Presidency statement says.

Colleges Closed

LD2803081289 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0741 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Pristina, 28 Mar (TANJUG)—Following yesterday's demonstrations and wild behavior by nationalists and separatists, it is calm this morning in Kosovo. The streets of Pristina and other towns are abnormally quiet.

Faculties and colleges, in keeping with last night's decision by the Kosovo Executive Council, are not open. By order of the provincial secretary for internal affairs, there is also a ban on movements by groups of more than three people. Nevertheless, the situation is tense because of the possibility that the chauvinist and separatist attackers advocating a greater Albania could again cause riots.

Urosevac, Podujevo Said Calm

LD2803105189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1018 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Pristina, 28 Mar (TANJUG)—In Podujevo this morning, it is calm. Work is proceeding normally in the work collectives. The Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of Podujevo today assessed that in yesterday's destructive demonstrations by Albanian separatists, political demands and slogans were in the background, while the aim was a destructive attack on the social order.

It is the assessment of the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection and of the League of Communists Presidium that the local security forces yesterday were not equal to the task of, nor properly equipped, to immediately disperse the demonstrators; this is why the demonstrations lasted so long, until federal police reinforcements arrived.

It is also calm in Pristina, Urosevac, and other places, except for Orahovac and Zur, where Albanian separatists today organized destructive demonstrations.

Casualty Figures for 27 Mar

AU2803122589 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Yesterday's unrest in Kosovo, caused by the counterrevolutionary and separatist forces, claimed 11 victims [palo je 11 osoba], including two members of the security forces.

As TANJUG has learned, several dozen militiamen and demonstrators were slightly or more seriously injured. The members of the security forces have, as already reported, used firearms only in self-defense. They were exposed to attacks from various types of arms. Demonstrators fired at them, not only in the streets, but also from the roofs and balconies of the houses, obviously wanting to cause armed clashes of wider proportions.

Nationalists and separatists yesterday demolished many houses and cars and attacked police stations in some places, which means that the (?center) of the counterrevolution is well prepared and synchronized.

Further on Deaths

AU2803140889 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Milivoje Mihajlovic report]

[Text] Albanian nationalists and separatists were again in action in Kosovo.

Some 500 aggressive citizens attacked the militiamen and stoned several vehicles in Zur, near Prizren, about 0900 [0700 GMT] this morning. Shots were fired at the militia. In the clash, one 18-year-old demonstrator was killed and 13 others were injured. They were immediately given medical assistance and were transferred to the Prizren medical center.

An attempt to hold demonstrations was also made in Orahovac. The militia used batons and teargas against several hundred secondary school students who behaved in a destructive way, and dispersed them.

At about 1300 [1100 GMT] a large group of youths, who, prior to that time, were peacefully sitting in a park, started a demonstration in the center of Djakovica. As soon as they noticed a militia patrol, they started to throw stones at the members of the security force, as well as at nearby windows and cars. At present the security forces are trying to disperse the demonstrators from the streets of Djakovica.

In Pristina, the situation appears to be quiet. At about 0100 [1100 GMT] the security forces emptied the main streets, in which a large number of mainly young people

had started to suddenly congregate. The situation is tense. Young people are now in back streets and are insulting the militia, who insists that the decree banning gatherings and movements in large groups issued by the Kosovo Secretary for Internal Affairs be consistently respected.

As we have learned, nine demonstrators were killed during yesterday's demonstrations in Pristina.

Schools, cinemas, and theaters are closed in Kosovo today; there are no cultural or public manifestations. Last night a decree was issued banning all movements between 2000 and 0500 [1800 and 0300 GMT]. There is a so-called curfew.

Podujevo was also quiet this morning. The Committee for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection concluded that the aim of yesterday's demonstrations was to destroy the constitutional system and that the act of demonstrating and shouting slogans was of secondary importance. It was also concluded that the local security forces were not properly prepared for the demonstrations yesterday, that they were not properly equipped, and that this was the only reason why the separatists' demonstrations lasted so long.

The enemy was dispersed only when the units of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs arrived.

The Titova Mitrovica Committee for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection also assessed that yesterday's demonstrations were destructive. The committee demands the application of the most energetic measures, and stresses that despite yesterday's efforts by the organizers, separatists were not joined by citizens, students, and pupils of this town.

The Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs today warned the citizens again not to provoke the members of the security forces with their behavior, because they are obliged by the law to—in protecting their own lives and the lives of other people—undertake suitable measures which include the use of firearms.

Additional Casualty Report

LD2803135789 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Excerpts] We start the news by reporting on the situation in Kosovo where, according to the latest unofficial information, in yesterday's riots— which were caused by counterrevolutionary and separatist forces—there were 17 victims, including 2 policemen, as we have reported. Several dozen policemen and demonstrators were seriously and less seriously injured. There are new demonstrations today in Djakovica, Orahovac, and Zur. [passage omitted]

On the latest events in Kosovo, Marjana Damjanovska reports first of all from Pristina:

[Damjanovska] At a press conference at the Provincial Committee for Information, it was said that during the day a statement will be issued on yesterday's demonstrations in Pristina, that is in the Vranjevac settlement, (?where) it has been learned—for the time being unofficially—that in addition to policeman Jetulah Kuci, 15 demonstrators died. [passage omitted] It is expected that today the president of the Kosovo Presidency will address a radio appeal to the population of the province to maintain order and peace. [passage indistinct]

Further Figures Reported

AU2803145889 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Exactly 6 minutes ago we received a report from TANJUG which summarizes the final tragic toll of what happened yesterday and today during the demonstrations by separatists in Kosovo. That is, the Provincial Secretariat for Information officially announced today that according to the figures received so far, two militiamen have been killed and several dozen militiamen have been injured in counterrevolutionary activity by Albanian nationalists and separatists by shots from firearms and attacks with stones and other objects. As already reported, Jetulah Kuci, head of the Podujevo police station, and the militiaman Miroljub Tanaskovic were killed.

The provincial secretariat states that 14 demonstrators have been killed and 40 have been injured. The competent organs particularly point out the fact that most of the casualties were not the result of the intervention by security organs, which is something that is particularly stressed in the TANJUG report on the final, tragic toll of victims of demonstrations by Albanian separatists and nationalists in Kosovo.

Death in Zur Protest

LD2803101489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0946 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Pristina, 28 Mar (TANJUG)—This morning in the settlement of Zur, greater Albanian nationalists and separatists Zur attacked the social order, peace, and security. Some 500 demonstrators from this locality near Prizren behaved very aggressively and did not disperse when told to do so by the police. An intervention followed in which one demonstrator lost his life and 14 persons were injured.

It has been learned that in Orahovac this morning there were also gatherings by Albanian pupils of secondary schools; security forces intervened there as well. In this town, some 250 demonstrators who are behaving very destructively—breaking glass and throwing stones—are being dispersed.

Zur Police Station Attacked

LD2803102289 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1010 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Belgrade, March 28 (TANJUG)—One demonstrator was killed and 14 people were injured in police action in the village of Zur, on the Yugoslav-Albanian (?border, in the autonomous) province of Kosovo this morning, when around 500 Albanian separatists attacked the village police station, as Radio Belgrade has reported.

In the small town of Orahovac, also near the town of Prizren, around 200 ethnic Albanian secondary school students attacked members of the police force. The security forces had to intervene there as well.

Statement on Zur Clash

LD2803153789 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1332 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Pristina, 28 Mar (TANJUG)—Between 400 and 500 citizens of the village of Zur in the municipality of Prizren today demonstrated in the streets of the village, says a statement by the Kosovo Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs. In response to a warning and a blockade by the workers of the police station in Zur, the statement continues, at about 0900 they attacked the policemen and their vehicles, broke windows on a bus, demolished another official vehicle, and stoned the police, until someone in the crowd used a firearm. When this happened, a serious incident occurred when the police, in self-defense, used their weapons. When they did this, 1 demonstrator died, an inhabitant of the village of Zur, about 18 years old, and 13 were wounded.

The wounded were immediately given medical assistance and transferred to the surgical clinic in Prizren. The Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs appeals to and warns all citizens not to provoke members of the public order and peace [as received] with their behavior, because they are legally obliged, in order to protect their own lives and the lives of other people, to undertake the corresponding measures, and in such cases to use firearms, the statement by the Kosovo Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs stresses in conclusion.

Djakovica Protest Broken Up

LD2803143789 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1336 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Djakovica, 28 Mar (TANJUG)—Security forces broke up demonstrations by some 400 mainly young people, which lasted just less than half an hour. As in earlier instances, the hooligans showered the police and their vehicles with stones.

TANJUG's reporter states that at present there are no attempts to start new demonstrations.

Demonstrators Dispersed 28 Mar

LD2803142889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1351 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Pristina, 28 Mar (TANJUG)—Members of the security forces have broken up demonstrations, which lasted quite a long time and included destructive attacks in Orahovac. At about 1330 today Albanian chauvinist separatists also began demonstrating in the center of Decani. Following intervention by the police and the use of tear gas, the demonstrators were dispersed, but they then began to regroup.

About 200 Albanian separatists also demonstrated in Dusanovo, on the outskirts of Prizren. In this clash with the security organs, there are also injured people. Members of the forces of order dispersed a gathering of about 100 women and children from the village of Pantina, who came to Vucitrn with the clear intention of causing widespread riots.

Number of Miners Reporting to Work Increasing

LD2503220189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1102 GMT 25 Mar 89

[Text] Pristina, 25 Mar (TANJUG)—At the Novo Brdo pit of the Trepca Kisnica and Novo Brdo mines, 70 of 105 workers scheduled to work are today working, and in the Ajvalija pit, 19 workers out of a total of 73 are absent without justification. A number of ethnic Albanian miners are still not willing to return to work, but it is noticeable today that the number of those returning to work is increasing.

The greatest numbers of absentees is at the Kisnica pit, while the best response is at the flotation plant of the mine, where only two workers on the shift are absent.

Kosovo Secretariat Assesses Situation in Province

LD2703161289 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 27 Mar 89

["Statement by Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Pristina, 27 Mar (TANJUG)—The Kosovo Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs made the assessment in today's statement to the public that the demonstrations that began in Kosovo on 23 March and that have been organized in several places in the province today are the action of hostile forces acting from positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism, whose aim is to destroy the constitutional order and to endanger the lives of citizens of all nationalities.

In these counterrevolutionary activities, the demonstrators are using the most serious and crude methods, including murder. The provincial secretariat again warns

all citizens that any activity directed toward joining in with or supporting the demonstrators is a counterrevolutionary act, against which the security organs will take all available legal measures.

Since the first demonstrations, organized in Pristina on 23 March and in the majority of places in Kosovo, the demonstrators have opposed the organs of public order and peace in various ways, attacking them with stones and other objects. There also have been shots from firearms.

In Urosevac and other places, the demonstrators have behaved in a vandalistic way, endangering social and private property, as well as the lives of citizens. From the start of the demonstrations up to today, several policemen have been injured, four of them seriously, and the demonstrators have also injured several citizens.

At about 1230 today in Podujevo, after intervention by the police, a group of demonstrators used firearms. While getting out of an official vehicle, Jetulah Kuci, commander of the police station, was killed. He was born in 1958 in Suva Reka and was the father of four children. Kuci had attended secondary school and the Internal Affairs Higher School. He had been a member of the internal affairs organs since 1977.

At the same time, Policeman Zoran Korac was seriously injured. He was born in 1965 in the village of Staro Gradsko, near Lipljan, and was the father of one child. He attended the Internal Affairs Higher School and had been in the internal affairs service since 1983.

The security organs have undertaken energetic measures to discover and apprehend the perpetrators of this loathesome act, says the statement of the Kosovo Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

Kosovo Assembly Imposes Restrictions on Movement

LD2703185189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1752 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Text] Pristina, 27 Mar (TANJUG)—Today the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo Assembly, at an extraordinary session, passed a decision [ogranicavanje i zabrana kretanja] limiting and banning movement in public places in certain areas in the province.

According to a statement by the Provincial Committee for Information, the Council assessed that the political and security situation in Kosovo created by the latest demonstrations by members of the Albanian nationality is extremely difficult and serious.

The statement goes on to say:

On the basis of Article 53, paragraph (?1) of the Law on Internal Affairs, the decision has been passed to limit and ban people's movement or access in public places or in a specified area. The provincial secretary for internal affairs, in accordance with his legal powers, will ban or limit on the province's territory: people's gathering in or access to public places; the movement of three or more people in public places; and the movement of people in certain places at certain times. The Executive Council decision means until further notice: the cessation of lessons in schools and at universities; the closing of cinemas and theaters; banning the holding of cultural and public demonstrations, and banning the gathering for market days in places in the province.

The decision will be applied and will be in force for as long as the circumstances which necessitated its application exist.

Secretary Issues Order

LD2703230589 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2235 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Text] Pristina, 27 Mar (TANJUG)—On the basis of the Law on Internal Affairs and the decision of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the provincial secretary for internal affairs of Kosovo has issued an order banning people's gathering in or access to public places and their movement in numbers of more than three persons throughout the territory of Kosovo.

The provincial secretary has issued an order banning movements for the period between 2000 in the evening and 0500 in the morning. In addition to permission allowing citizens to move around during this period in a certain area—when particular reasons require them to—the route and direction of movement will be determined by the organizational unit of the provincial secretariat for internal affairs. Both orders come into effect immediately, and their implementation will be ensured by the authorized official persons of the Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Kosovo. These measures will be in effect, it is stated, for as long as the reasons which required them to be issued continue to exist.

'Special Measures' To Continue in Kosovo

LD2703182589 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1747 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Text] Belgrade, March 27 (TANJUG)—The special measures imposed in the Kosovo province, the scene of nationalistic ethnic Albanian demonstrations, will continue until their repetition is prevented, several senior officials in the Republic of Serbia told a press conference here on Monday.

"The measures will not be lifted as hastily as in 1981," Yugoslav and foreign journalists were told on the eve of tomorrow's promulgation of changes in Serbia's Constitution. The changes were approved by the Kosovo Assembly last Thursday.

Under the amended Constitution, which triggered bloody demonstrations by Albanian nationalists in Kosovo, Serbia will regain the right it lost by the 1974 Constitution to independently change and adopt its supreme law and constitute itself as a state on its entire territory, including the two provinces, Kosovo and Vojvodina.

The journalists were told that the current demonstrations in Kosovo are "the last chance and attempt of Albanian separatists to prevent the constitutional changes."

Under the new amendments "the Serbian and Albanian languages in Kosovo are equal," it was said.

"Yugoslavia is the only country in the world where the rights of nations and national minorities are equalized," the journalists were told.

SFRY Presidency Advocates Strict Retaliation

LD2803073189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0537 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Mar (TANJUG)—The SFRY Presidency has ordered the competent organs to use all legal means against all those who are opposing the measures which have been ordered, who are behaving in a violent and destructive way, and in particular against those who, in doing these things, attack the security organs and try to prevent them from carrying out their tasks, stressed a statement from a session of the SFRY Presidency held yesterday, presided over by President Raif Dizdarevic.

The Presidency stated that yesterday in several places in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, demonstrations again occurred with a pronounced violent and destructive character. The security organs made maximum efforts to establish public order and peace without the use of force and to avoid conflicts and casualties. However, the participants in the demonstrations displayed an extreme lack of regard as well as aggression, and used firearms against the security forces, resulting in the deaths of two police officers and the injuries of several others.

Kosovo Presidency Assesses Demonstrations

LD2703201189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1909 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Text] Pristina, 27 Mar (TANJUG)—An extraordinary session of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province [SAP] of Kosovo and its council for protecting the constitutional system made the assessment that today's hostile counterrevolutionary demonstrations organized by Albanian nationalists and separatists in Podujevo, Pristina, Titova Mitrovica, Lipljan, Suva Reka, Gnjilane, and some other areas of the province, as well as those organized in the preceding days, represent a direct attack on our constitutional system, on the policy of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY], and on the implementation of the special measures of the SFRY to stabilize the situation in Kosovo.

Today's demonstrations were characterized by previously unseen brutality and aggression. Albanian nationalists and separatists, by their hostile organized and continued actions, are trying to deepen intranational hatred even further and to endanger the lives of citizens of all our nations and nationalities, making use of the most brutal methods. Today they went so far as to use firearms against the organs of authority, on which occasions two victims fell in Podujevo and Titova Mitrovica.

All this shows that the ultimate aim of the hostile forces of Albanian nationalists and separatists is the destruction of our constitutional system and the endangerment of the lives of citizens of all nationalities. The Presidency of the Kosovo SAP calls on all members of our nations and nationalities in these difficult and fateful moments for the future of our country—based on the dark aims of the Albanian nationalists and separatists of spreading their actions throughout Kosovo—to be alert and not to permit themselves to fall into hostile traps, not to accept their morbid aims directed against the brotherhood, unity, and integrity of our country, and under no circumstances to join them or to support counterrevolutionary demonstrations.

Kosovo Youth Federation President Resigns

LD2703171989 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Text] Pristina, 27 Mar (TANJUG)—Adem Hasanaj, president of the Presidium of the Kosovo Federation of Socialist Youth Provincial Conference, tendered his irrevocable resignation today because of his feeling of objective guilt for the situation that has emerged in the province.

Accepting Hasanaj's resignation, the Presidium appointed Besim Krasnici acting head of the Kosovo youth.

The Presidency also called on youth organizations at all levels to suppress all manipulations of the youth from the positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism. The youth of all nationalities are called upon to return to their learning, work, and activities in the legal institutions of the system, to make a greater contribution to the stabilization of the political situation in the struggle against activities from the position of Albanian separatism and nationalism, which aim to destabilize the situation in the very sphere of intranational relations.

Titova Mitrovica Committee Urges Action

LD2803122989 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0700 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Titova Mitrovica, 28 Mar (TANJUG)—The Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of Titova Mitrovica has come to the conclusion that yesterday's demonstrations in the town, which

were destructive in character and in which Policeman Miroljub Tanaskovic lost his life, were the work of destructive forces and were aimed at the violation of public order and peace, as well as against the security of all working people and citizens, particularly children and young people.

These demonstrations, the statement from the committee's extraordinary session last night says, constitute deliberate, organized, and continued counterrevolutionary activity by the enemy from positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism, directed against the constitutional order, the policy of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY], and the implementation of the special measures of the SFRY Presidency for the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo.

A statement issued this morning to journalists says that the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Titova Mitrovica Municipality calls on the responsible organs to most energetically undertake legal and other measures against all violations of public order and peace, in particular against the instigators, organizers, and supporters of the demonstrations.

The statement also says that despite attempts by the organizers of the demonstrations in Titova Mitrovica, workers, citizens, pupils, and students did not join them, and adds that because of the possibility that the unfavorable political situation may continue and grow worse, warns all working people and citizens of Titova Mitrovica that they are obliged, through personal example and correct behavior, to contribute to the stabilization of the situation and to concern themselves in and undertake responsibility for the behavior of their children and other members of their families.

Titova Mitrovica Elects LC Committee President

LD2203161489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1224 GMT 22 Mar 89

[Text] Titova Mitorvica, 22 Mar (TANJUG)—Mehmet Ajeti is the new president of the Presidium of the Titova Mitrovica LC Municipal Committee. He was elected to this responsible post at a session of the Presidium late last night.

The Presidium met following a session of the municipal committee, which discussed the current political-security situation in Titova Mitrovica. An operative program for implementing the LC's action program of activities in Kosovo in fulfilling the immediate tasks set by the 17th LCY Central Committee session was adopted.

It was generally agreed at the session that the political-security situation in the municipality continues to be difficult. Politicization and divisions on nationalist bases are deepening. The LC organs and organizations and other social subjects in the municipality have not yet been successful in finding the way to stabilize the situation.

The ideopolitical differentiation among Communists in this municipality has not even started, although it is clear that political action cannot be carried out by those who only think of themselves, who make mistakes, and who knew what was going to happen in the Stari Trg mine but did nothing to prevent it.

Production capacities must be utilized to the maximum, and work duties carried out. The Titova Mitrovica LC Municipal Committee must immediately clarify its stand on numerous offers coming from people from various parts of the country who wish to come to work in the municipality.

Kosovo Internal Affairs Officer Grants Interview

AU2303161789 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Mar 89 p 7

[Unattributed report: "We Will Spare and Besmirch No One"]

[Text] Jusuf Karakusi is the new secretary for internal affairs in Kosovo. He gave his first interview for the press to SVET magazine, published by the POLITIKA publishing house, and we are publishing certain parts of it here.

In answer to the question of whether there had been any clashes between the security organs and the people, Karakusi said: "The measures of the SFRY Presidency and the people implementing them were accepted without any notable excesses. I can even say that at this time,there were significantly fewer criminal acts and misdemeanors committed against Serbs and Montenegrins than before. Perhaps the feeling of fear merged with the awareness that any such act at this time would be viewed as being serious.

"Only when all citizens, and particularly those of Albanian nationality—who are connected with the miners and were disturbed by their fate—know what kind of organization and direction there was and who organized everything and for what purposes will they then certainly carry out differentiation among themselves more quickly and will go to the side of the progressive forces. Indeed, this is becoming clearer to them by the day, and they will be given detailed information quickly, which will be a stimulus for the people to be more widely involved in the action which is being led by the League of Communists [LC] and other social organizations for crushing the hostile and counterrevolutionary activity and other phenomena which put all Kosovo citizens and all of Yugoslavia into a very complex and worrying situation.

"I will tell you something in connection with this that has not been told to the public before. The work stoppage by the miners in Stari Trg in November, their arrival in Pristina, and sit-in in the pits were not thought up by the miners, but by their managers, headed by their director. Six directors took part in this, who, on 20 February, after the first shift of miners had remained in the pit, wrote

the supposed demands of the miners themselves at an official meeting. But we adopted these demands, which included a demand for the resignation of Rahman Morina, so that after the miners had come out of the mine on 28 February, the managers could meet for a second time counting on the fact that the first demands had been adopted. At that time, they met to agree on how to realize their other tasks which they had presented as the demands of the miners.

"The organ's measures are still in force and will be taken against all people who are found to be criminally responsible as organizers or initiators of the protest gatherings and demonstrations. All communities in which these events took place are involved. As far as the names of such people are concerned, the organs of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs have always been against giving out lists, because this not only harms the process of investigating the events, but the reputation of those persons as well, and even society in general, who are mentioned, but are not guilty. The organs of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs will give out names only once the responsibility of certain persons has been established, because only this is appropriate for our system. We will spare and besmirch no one," said Jusuf Karakusi, among other things.

Serbian Assembly Session Opens in Belgrade

LD2803085889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0827 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Mar (TANJUG)—A formal session of the Assembly of the SR [Socialist Republic] of Serbia at which its new constitution will be proclaimed, began today in the Sava Center with the singing of the Yugoslav national anthem. This historic occasion is being attended by 4,000 delegates of all the chambers of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia, numerous guests, representatives of the federation, the top republican leadership, representatives of the republics and provinces, as well as representatives of religious communities, of the diplomatic corps, and of the Yugoslav People's Army.

A formal speech at today's session was made by Dr Borisav Jovic, president of the Serbian Assembly. We have endured a kind of war, with the firm conviction that truth and justice will triumph. And they have. In less than 2 years of resolute and difficult struggle the injustices built up over decades have been destroyed, Dr Borisav Jovic said.

Jovic Speaks 28 Mar

AU2803100689 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0817 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Speech by Borisav Jovic, president of the Serbian Assembly, addressing a festive session of the Serbian Assembly in the Sava Center in New Belgrade on 28 March—live]

[Text] Comrades, by promulgating the constitutional amendments we have brought back to our republic its state and constitutional sovereignty. [applause]

From today, Serbia is a unified socialist republic with two autonomous provinces and state powers over its entire territory. [applause] At the same time, the Assembly of the Socialist Republic [SR] of Serbia has won the right which belongs to it, that is, to make decisions concerning the republican constitution, its adoption, and its changes. [applause] In this way, our republic has become equal with other socialist republics in the Yugoslav federal community. [applause]

Therefore, not only is this day, 28 March 1989, a festive and happy day, but it is also a major and important date in our constitutional and political history, a date which marks the end to a long and hard political battle for equality. [applause]

Allow me therefore to address my first words to those to whom they belong, to all the citizens of the SR of Serbia. I want to congratulate them and express my gratitude for the resolute, calm, and dignified way in which they fought for this date to be entered in the calendar of our history. [applause] This day ends and renders invalid those 15-year-old constitutional provisions of the 1974 Constitution which will be remembered as the legally illogical, politically unjust, and above all, socially damaging provisions.

The 1974 Constitution had divided Serbia in three separate parts. It directly stimulated mutual confrontation between them, and acted in a destructive way toward ensuring a poor development of the republic, as well as toward achieving the stability and integrity of the entire country. It is an indisputable fact that the Republic of Serbia has ensured full legal, political, and national equality to all of its citizens. In this context, Serbia can honorably be compared with any other country in the contemporary world.

However, the dangerous and senseless provisions of the 1974 Constitution enabled separatists to abuse the people and violated human rights in an almost inconceivable way. The unprecedented mass exodus in contemporary Europe is so illogical in relation to the development of states and peoples that it is not surprising that the world finds it very difficult to understand it. Why has one constitution with so many damaging effects remained persistently in force for such a long period of time, longer than any other constitution in the postwar period? History will explain why our republic was forced to bear lagging behind in its development for such an impermissibly long time, why it was humiliated, why the lives of its citizens were threatened, why they were materially threatened, why they had to be exposed to divisions, schism, and national humiliation.

However, this example taught us, and I hope will teach the future generations, how easy it is to make but difficult to correct the mistake on which the fate of the people depends. The 1974 Constitution, which has strengthened the independence of Yugoslavia's republics, broke the unity and the constitutional sovereignty of

Serbia. The Serbian people could not even imagine that anybody in Yugoslavia could conduct the senseless policy of a weak Serbia, strong Yugoslavia. They even refused to notice it. The Kosovo wound has opened their eyes. What was more natural, more humane, more democratic for the Serbian people than to, in accordance with their peace-loving traditions, again enter the stage of history and make a demand in a form of the simplest, the most noble formula of justice and equality. Serbia does not demand or want more than that, but does not agree to have fewer rights than others have. [applause]

This extremely sensible and comprehensible request was met with strong reaction by political bureaucracy, the nationalists, and the separatists, who for more a decade were firmly united in a coalition that in the defense of its usurped privileges attacked the natural requests for the equality of our republic now covertly, now overtly and aggressively. A perfidious and dirty war was waged, by insinuation and by frightening the members of the nationalities of our republic with a fabricated threat to their national rights and with unjustified accusations against the Serbian people and the leadership of the SR Serbia, attributing to them Stalinism, (?a strong-arm policy), and an aggressive attitude toward other republics.

I believe that neither our people nor history will lightly pass over the fact that such grave insults were thrown in the face of the people who in the modern history of the Balkans made the greatest sacrifices and demonstrated the greatest scope and evidence of its love for freedom and democracy. [applause]

Implementing precisely a policy of a democratization of the social relations, which definitely appeared on the political scene with the eighth session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists [LC] of Serbia [on 23 September 1987], the leadership of Serbia withstood unprecedented pressure and attacks, overt and covert, that were accompanied by wide propaganda of reactionary bureaucratic forces at home and abroad.

Under these conditions, strongly supported by the citizens, it constantly maintained the initiative for just constitutional and political solutions in the interest not only of Serbia but of all Yugoslavia. [applause]

We endured this peculiar war, firmly convinced that truth and justice will triumph. And they did. In less than 2 years of persistent and heavy struggle, injustices that had been erected through decades were overthrown. [applause]

The struggle for the constitutional amendments in Serbia brought about the fall of the separatist policy and the replacement of the bureaucratic political leadership in Vojvodina, and the election of a new leadership according to the will of the people. It led to a clear division in the political leadership of Kosovo on the line of who was in favor of the policy of the LC of Yugoslavia and who was against it; in essence, who was in favor of Serbia and Yugoslavia and who was against it.

We are proud that we have contributed to ending the long and sad period of injustices, suspicion, (?isolation), and miserable life of Serbia, and that we have been active participants in abolishing the unjust and unnatural provisions of the 1974 Constitution. [applause]

However, we are aware that we have been able to conduct this struggle and to win it, that we have been able to endure and to win, only because all the time, with activities and confidence rarely evidenced in history, the struggle was waged by all the people, all the citizens of Serbia who, fighting for their rights, displayed political maturity and gave a lesson in democracy and culture of political behavior to all who wanted to listen. [applause]

We are proud of this mass support and confidence, and we will do everything in our power to deserve and preserve them, in the service of the people. Now that Serbia is united and equal, it remains for others to understand and to accept it, particularly those who for a long time indulged in the habit of lecturing it. The sooner this happens, the better; and there will be no conflicts nor persecutions, and no unnecessary dramatic pressure, for a time when decisions about Serbia are made outside Serbia will not and cannot return ever. [applause]

Simply: Serbia is equal now. This equality implies that everybody should understand how far his powers extend, what the joint responsibilities and rights are in Yugoslavia and what belongs to a sovereign decision of the republic. This is decisive for the normalization of relations in our country that needs a return to unity and a new and broad way to socialism through progress and democracy. [applause]

Comrades, the constitutional changes in our republic [words indistinct] are inseparably linked with the struggle against the separatist and nationalist counterrevolution in Kosovo. It is only now that we have created the necessary constitutional and social preconditions for ensuring the rule of law, (?rights and freedom), personal safety and security of property [passage indistinct].

The illusion that it is possible to implement the Kosovo Republic policy—a step on the way to dividing up Yugoslavia—has been definitely destroyed. A divided Serbia will no longer sap the strength or unity of Yugoslavia, in which there must be equality for all the peoples and nationalities, including the Serbs, the Montenegrins, the Albanians, the Hungarians, the Muslims, the Turks, and all the rest. [applause]

Life will show how ruthlessly brutal were all those who spread untruths among the ethnic groups in our republic about the danger that their national rights may be threatened and about a fresh danger of Serbian nationalism, remaining blind to the simple fact that nobody is

being discriminated against in Serbia because he is not a Serb. I firmly believe that life will demonstrate that united Serbia with two autonomous provinces within it is a renewed factor of strength, unity, democracy, and progress of our community, a legal state of equal peoples and nationalities.

The use of power must be in the interest of rights and justice for everybody equally. This is the fundamental precondition for life in tolerance, democracy, and equality. The powers that the Constitution contains will be used without remission in the struggle against anybody who dares to assault the integrity of Serbia and Yugoslavia. [applause]

With these constitutional changes, the SR of Serbia sheds a heavy burden from its shoulders, a burden that did not permit it to turn with its full force to social reform in all its aspects, to what is our most important task in our near and distant future. We can now turn more intensely and energetically to development and the standard of living of our citizens.

With such a firm view, united Serbia will be harmonious, democratic, developed, and strong. It has always been a strong and stable factor of strength and unity of our community of equal peoples and nationalities, of our fate and motherland, the SFRY, and now it will be even more so. [applause]

Long live the united SR of Serbia. [applause]

Slovene Presidency Candidates Hold News Briefing

AU2703192089 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Report on News Conference by Slovene SFRY Presidency candidates Marko Bulc and Janez Drnovsek on 27 March in Ljubljana—portions recorded]

[Text] Two interesting meetings were held in Ljubljana this afternoon: a news conference by the Slovene candidates for membership in the SFRY Presidency, Marko Bulc and Janez Drnovsek, and the first plenary session of the Committee for the Protection of Human Rights. Here is Zivojin Jerotijevic:

[Jerotijevic] Comrade Bulc, if you were elected to the SFRY Presidency and became the president of the SFRY Presidency on the basis of the rota system, what would be your first move?

[Bulc] I would probably not make just one move, but several, because it will be necessary to act in several spheres such as foreign policy, internal policy, and so forth.

As far as foreign policy is concerned, it would probably be necessary to analyze what has been done on the preparations for the nonaligned summit, because the summit is a real fact. It would also be necessary to find out what has not been done concerning Yugoslavia's inclusion in some world groupings such as the EC and EFTA, and why.

As far as internal affairs are concerned, it would probably be necessary to analyze the situation in Kosovo, see what is happening, and what has been done in order to establish a normal situation as soon as possible, in order to establish a legal state in which all the citizens would enjoy the same rights.

The third matter is probably the economic sphere. It would be necessary to see how the program announced by the premier is planned to be realized, and what the government's and above all assembly's moves will be, because I think that one of the Presidency's functions will be to ensure that every federal organ performs its constitutional and legal duty and obligation so that we do not have confusion like we did in the past.

[Jerotijevic] If my colleagues allow, I would like to address my second question to Comrade Drnovsek.

Comrade Drnovsek, the first casualties fell to Albanian nationalists today [alluding to the killing of two policemen in Kosovo 27 Mar]. Could you comment on this?

[Drnovsek replies in Slovene] At present I can only express deep sorrow and a hope that the first casualties are not an introduction to further clashes and the further escalation of national confrontations in Kosovo.

Vojvodina LC Ready for Talks With Slovenes

LD2403183289 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1529 GMT 24 Mar 89

[Text] Novi Sad, 24 Mar (TANJUG)—Vojvodina Communists are ready for an open and constructive dialogue with the top leadership of Slovene Communists which will contribute to better mutual understanding. This was stated during the session of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists [LC] of Vojvodina today.

This is a reply to the initiative by the Slovene Communists who suggested that there should be a meeting of the top party leaderships in the republics and provinces to discuss the differences on the assessments of the current political situation and the direction of the changes within the LC of Yugoslavia.

The Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Vojvodina will suggest to the Slovene party leadership that the implementation of the LC policy in Slovenia and Vojvodina, the democratization of the party, the problems in Kosovo, and, within the context of the above, the current political events in Yugoslavia, too, should be discussed.

Slovene SAWP Finds Army Report 'Unacceptable'

AU2403181289 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1430 GMT 24 Mar 89

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Presidium of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People [SAWP] of Slovenia has examined the suggestion of the Bezigrad Communal Conference to change the organization and activities of the SAWP Intercommunal Council of Ljubljana District. This is a proposal that the intercommunal council should be gradually abolished. The Bezigrad communal organization outlined the road to a new organization. Gojko Brvar reports:

It was comparatively quickly agreed as follows: You cannot do such things so simply. The suggestion was accompanied with improper disqualifications. Nobody rejects the idea that a reorganization is necessary, but matters cannot be swept away overnight. In general, the participants at the gathering were more against than in favor of an abolition.

They also discussed the now well-known report on the attacks on the Yugoslav People's Army, which was assessed as unacceptable, poorly argued, and ultimately anti-Army because it incites non-Slovenes against Slovenia. Considering that the report was adopted by the former Federal Executive Council, which is to say a body for whom the assembly withdrew its confidence, it was proposed that the Slovene Assembly should reject the report and should request the new federal government organs at least to reexamine the report and revise it if they do not agree with it, and they should then think about the consequences that may follow from the campaign—which is now quite unnecessary—against all the civilians who have any critical remarks about events in the field of defense.

The SAWP of Slovenia of course does not deny in the least that some unnecessary, unsupported, and unprincipled attacks and insults occurred in some cases in our country, but let us discuss these and not an alleged campaign in which Slovenia is supposed to lead.

Joze Smole proposed that the SAWP Republican Conference Presidium should soon discuss the subject of national defense and the attitudes toward defense, which has been postponed for too long; this should become the regular practice of SAWP bodies.

Regarding the report of the Federal Social Accounting Service, it was explained once again today that nobody protested against the legal activities of the Social Accounting Service, but it is intolerable that federal inspectors behave as they did in this latest case, when they demanded to see a list of citizens who contributed funds to the special Red Cross account [to aid striking Kosovo miners]. It was said that this means transferring the emergency situation from one part of the country to Slovenia, where it is not needed.

Croatian Official Speaks Out on Nationalism

LD2303231289 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1426 GMT 23 Mar 89

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 23 Mar (TANJUG)—A joint session of all three chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia began today with a minute's silence in memory of Pavle Gregoric, a revolutionary and national hero.

Vilim Mulc, republican secretary for internal affairs, briefed the assembly on the present security situation and the activities of the internal affairs offices last year and at the beginning of this year. Assessing the level of security as satisfactory, the republican secretary pointed to the threat of a worsening situation in the republic, which springs primarily from the deepening crisis in the country. He particularly warned of all kinds of growing nationalism which we, as he put it, can and must counter in a united way throughout Yugoslavia, because nationalist sentiments feed on each other.

A dangerous rise in Croatian and Serbian nationalism has lately become apparent, which, in Mulc's opinion, threatens an open confrontation, something that would not spare even well-intentioned people. This kind of hostile activity should be opposed by all means available. The most efficient way is to publicly uncover occurrences and organizers of nationalist activity, Mulc said.

Dwelling on Croatian nationalism, Mulc stressed that its main propagators, including the protagonists from the time of 'Maspok' [Croatian nationalist movement of 1971], were tryjng to revive and legalize their activity. Working on communication links within the confines of Croatia at the same time they make connections with bourgeois rightists.

The attempts to rehabilitate the principal ideas of "Maspok" are especially apparent, as some of them set out to institutionalize these activities by setting up various associations for which initial meetings have recently been convened and held. In Croatia, hostile activities by Serbian nationalists were particularly stepped up at the end of last year and during this year.

According to the security service, a fact which speaks for itself and causes concern is the significant increase at the beginning of this year of crude, public, and hostile nationalist demonstrations and threats and insults. All these occurrences have increased almost three-fold in comparison with the same period last year. [passage omitted]

3 'Professional' Montenegro Presidium Members

LD2703191789 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1243 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Text] Titograd, 27 Mar (TANJUG)—The two members of the Socialist Republic [SR] of Montenegro Presidency enjoying professional status, aside from President

Branko Kostic, will be Milos Radulovic and Ljubisa Stankovic. The other four members of the presidium—Behudin Halilbegovic, Jusuf Kalomperovic, Ljiljana Popovic, and Mladen Skobalj—will volunteer in this duty.

This was decided today at a session of the Montenegrin Presidency in respect to the Republican Assembly decision that the president and two members should be given professional status.

The SR of Montenegro Presidency today supported the list of candidates for the new composition of the Republican Executive Council who will be elected at the 29 March Assembly session.

Knin Commune Workers Plan Future Meeting

AU2303150589 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Mar 89 p 3

[TANJUG report: "New Meeting 'Hangs in the Air'"]

[Text] Split, 21 Mar—Today, on the 3d day of his visit to the Knin commune, Nikola Lapov, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, held talks with the secretaries of 132 party organizations on the current sociopolitical situation in that region in light of recent events in Knin commune.

A new announced gathering by the Knin workers and citizens has been "hanging in the air" since last Friday, when the long expected second session of the communal committee took place. Dissatisfaction has been expressed in the largest work organization of this undeveloped region, the Tvik bolts factory, which employs over 3,000 people. The workers of this organization were the organizers of the previous meeting. Although the representatives of the public information media were not able to obtain any information, because everything is taking place on the factory premises which were closed yesterday and today, we have learned from a reliable source that the workers of the Alatnica basic organization of associated labor stopped production for a short period of time.

They are not satisfied with the discussion held at the last session of the Communal Committee because their demand that the executive organs of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists, the Socialist Alliance of Working People, and the trade union tender a collective resignation—which were made at the meeting held on 28 February—was not met. The official representatives of Tvik explained that the work stoppage was caused by the workers demanding an explanation about how personal incomes for last month were calculated.

Knin workers are obviously dissatisfied because the criminal proceedings started against Simo Dubajic have diverted attention from the main demands of the Knin meeting. To what extent this is the reason for the new meeting that is being announced is difficult to say.

It remains to be concluded that the members of the coordination council of the last meeting have announced a new meeting, and that the president of the Communal Committee has proposed that a meeting of brotherhood and unity be organized by sociopolitical organizations. However, judging by the speeches made at the Communal Committee session, this proposal did not receive the full support of the Knin Communal Committee, although it appears that, as things stand at present, one should think about it.

Yugoslav Tourist Office in Brussels Attacked

LD2803131889 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1201 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Brussels, March 28 (TANJUG)—Unidentified persons last night threw two petrol bombs at the head office of the Yugoslav Tourist Board (TSJ) in Brussels.

The fire that broke out was immediately put out by two drivers who happened to be nearby.

Belgian police still have no information concerning the identity of the attackers, who were described by eyewitnesses as "three young men, in their early teens."

The TSJ office, situated in the Astoria Hotel, was also gutted by fire when attacked by hostile Albanian emigrees in 1981.

Last night, Molotov cocktails were also thrown at a Belgian tourist agency in Brussels.

Stipe Suvar Interviewed by Italian Magazine

LD2403172489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1342 GMT 24 Mar 89

[Text] Rome, 24 Mar (TANJUG)—Stipe Suvar, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee [LCY CC] Presidium, said that there was a "strong feeling of unity and belonging to a community" in Yugoslavia, and that despite growing nationalism, "there still exists a collective historic feeling of belonging to a federative community, born in 1941 with the appearance of Tito on the Yugoslav scene."

Suvar stated this in his interview with LA REPUBBLICA today. The interview took place during his recent visit to Italy, where he attended the Communist Party of Italy congress as head of the LCY delegation.

Suvar rejected the rumors about a possible military coup in Yugoslavia as unfounded, saying that the military forces in the SFRY favor reforms, the development of the country, and democratization. "Defense Secretary

Veljko Kadijevic recently made it clear that Yugoslavia would remain a federative state or else cease to exist. The Armed Forces have acquired two main features ever since the liberation war: They are a people's army, and far removed from nationalist divisions," he said.

Speaking about the situation in Kosovo, Suvar said that the powerful demographic growth of Albanians had completely changed the attitude of the population in this region and that the "Albanians, who are now the majority of the population, were attempting to turn the other nationalities in Kosovo into second-class citizens. There is a strong tendency among the Albanians in Kosovo for unification with Albania; this nationalist tendency has resulted in an explosion on several occasions in the past decades—in 1941; in 1968, when the slogan on the Kosovo republic was first launched; and finally in 1981, when the counterrevolution was first mentioned."

Accusations against the counterrevolution "are the loudest coming from Serbia and to a lesser extent from other republics, but they have been included in all the party documents. The counterrevolutionaries are striving first to separate themselves from Yugoslavia and then unite with Albania. One should say that Albania is actively encouraging such tendencies," said Suvar, adding that he "partly agrees with foreign journalists who say that the situation in Kosovo is not as serious as described by the papers in Serbia."

Suvar cited the growth of nationalism as one of the major problems in Yugoslavia today, saying that this phenomenon also occured among numerous LC members "whose tendency toward nationalism is greater than toward communist ideology.... Nationalism has effected Albanian Communists, but also Serbian ones. However, no one wishes to impose on Albanians an inferior status or reduced rights compared to other nations," said Suvar.

In reply to question on the boycott of Slovene goods in Serbia, Suvar said that it was a matter of "stupidity; it is not very important and will probably end because there is no economic logic in it.... As far as Serbian nationalism is concerned, it could be very dangerous. Serbian nationalism is more dangerous than the other ones because it is the most populous nation in Yugoslavia." Suvar added that Croatian nationalism was also dangerous because "there are a lot of Croatians, too...and they are also distributed throughout the country. Slovene nationalism also exists and it could lead to Slovenia's secession from Yugoslavia. However, I am convinced that the majority of people would not accept such a development of events," he said.

Suvar said that one of the forthcoming topics of the debate in the LCY was "democratization of political life," adding that "it will not be a simple discussion because of a growing tendency in the League of Communists to solve problems according to the old populist and neo-Stalinist scheme."

He added that so far none of the political movements and organizations formed in Yugoslavia were aiming to be separate parties and that all of them accepted membership in the Socialist Alliance. The Yugoslav Constitution defends the creation of parties but their turning into political parties would be illegal, said Suvar.

In reply to a question on Gorbachev and perestroyka, Suvar said that such a policy had already yielded fruit both at the domestic and international levels, adding that Yugoslavia could no longer see the USSR as a threat.

"Among the EC countries," said Suvar in conclusion, "Italy is the country with most the understanding for Yugoslavia and gives us the greatest attention. To help Yugoslavia today means to help its integration into Europe. Our task at home is to pacify the political debate and create a climate of greater trust in our country, thus creating conditions for its inclusion in Europe."

Army Chief of Staff Heads Delegation to Egypt

LD2603141989 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1310 GMT 26 Mar 89

[Text] Belgrade, March 26 (TANJUG)—The chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav Armed Forces, Colonel General Stevan Mirkovic, left here today at the head of a military delegation for a brief return visit to the Armed Forces of the Republic of Egypt.

During the visit, General Mirkovic will have talks with the chief of the General Staff of Egypt's Armed Forces, Colonel General Safi al-Din, on the further promotion of cooperation between the two countries' armed forces. He will also tour some units and institutions of the Egyptian Armed Forces.

UN Military Observer Group Departs for Namibia

LD2303121489 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1024 GMT 23 Mar 89

["Pool" item]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, March 23 (TANJUG)—A military observer group of the Yugoslav People's Army, which will as part of the UNTAG [UN Transitional Assistance Group] peacekeeping force for one year's time oversee the implementation of United Nations Secrity Council Resolution 435 on Namibia's independence, left Belgrade this morning.

The group, made up of 25 officers from all Army services, is headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Stojan Zlatkovic. Before their departure, the officers were subjected to a full range of medical tests and training for their complex and responsible duty in the specific climatic and other conditions of south-western Africa.

The group will operate alongside observer missions from 13 European, Asian, African and Latin American countries. [passage omitted]

Austrian Foreign Minister Comments on Ties

LD2303131389 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1034 GMT 23 Mar 89

[Text] Vienna, March 23 (TANJUG)—Following the EFTA [European Free Trade Area] meetings in Oslo and Brussels, the impression is that the association is increasingly opening towards Yugoslavia, Austrian vice-chancellor and Foreign Minister Alois Mock told TANJUG.

Dr Mock, who will next week officially visit Yugoslavia, said he believed EFTA could do something in relations with Belgrade not only through concerns under the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade but also within its own restructuring fund. So far as Austria is concerend, it has always urged, also with EFTA, the promotion of relations with Yugoslavia, he added.

Dr Mock—who is also chairman of the second most powerful Austrian People's Party—pointed out that Austria is committed to the promotion of bilateral and multilateral economic relations and that, in this context, it is seeking to back restructuring of Yugoslavia's economy both directly and on a broader international plane.

This can and should find expression in Austrian-Yugoslav relations also because two friendly neighbouring countries with good and comprehensive cooperation are involved, said Dr Mock.

Our relations have long become an example of successful cooperation between countries with different social systems. These good relations, which have not always been quite simple to maintain as such, should, with the use of experience in mutual cooperation, certainly be further developed especially now when Yugoslavia's economy is facing difficulties in its restructuring—noted Dr Mock.

He went on to say that there is a realistic possibility of Austrian investment in Yugoslavia's economy which is now opening to foreign capital, possibilities of expanding mixed enterprises or rather joint ventures, and backing joint projects in third markets.

Dr Mock mentioned tourism and infrastructure as being primarily the areas of possible Austrian investment. He particularly welcomed the opening of free customs zones in Yugoslavia and hoped that the Austrian economy will use these opportunities.

Spokesman Explains Proposal for Albanian Dialogue

LD2303192889 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1727 GMT 23 Mar 89

[Text] Belgrade, March 23 (TANJUG)—Former Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic's idea on a Yugoslav-Albanian dialogue to compare the position of minorities in the two countries was not a formal proposal, but an expression of Yugoslavia's readiness for open discussion and of its certainty that it has nothing to hide concerning the position of minorities, Yugoslav Government Spokesman Ivo Vajgl told a press conference here today.

Yugoslavia expects that other countries do the same, Vajgl said. Setting out his proposal at a press conference on March 12, Mikulic said that Albanian leaders were criticizing Yugoslavia for dealing with Albanian separatists in the autonomous province of Kosovo, who are working for their interests.

Commentary Views Markovic's 'Chances of Success'

AU2303131889 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Mar 89 p 2

[Djoko Kesic commentary: "The Knots of a Dynamic Way Out"]

[Text] Our economic and social crisis has lasted so long that the average Yugoslav on the edge of existence has the impression that it moved into our territory before the flood. Therefore people turn even a small hope that there is a possible way out into almost a messianic vision.

So, all the applause for the new premier Ante Markovic from the time of his selection as candidate for the new leader of the federal government to the election of his cabinet can be interpreted in this way. Previous federal presidents and other officials have also been greeted in a similar way, which did not really help them to surmount all the trials of their posts. Of course, all this does not reduce Ante Markovic's chances nor does it increase them because they depend above all on many other more important circumstances that the new premier and his cabinet will already be facing tomorrow.

What follows from all this is the key question, which we believe also bothers the new premier, of what can Ante Markovic's cabinet realistically do.

Immediately prior to the first speech by the new president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] in the Yugoslav Assembly (at the Federal Chamber Committee for Socio-political Relations), the view prevailed among many reporters that Markovic would not even "remain in the saddle" for a year. This pessimism was not based on naive facts. Markovic becomes FEC president at a time when the country is being shaken by increasingly open political and economic disagreements. There is not even general consensus over the concept of reform of the political and economic systems. Inflation is galloping ahead to such an extent that at the moment no one has the key to curbing it. Basic funds in the economy have run out and the economy has become so impoverished that it is not in a position to renew them. Spending on credit continues to increase uncontrollably and the internal and external debts of the country are really huge.... It is difficult to find a solution to

this alchemic formula which will stop inflation reaching four figures by the middle of next year. And then there is the question: What government can remain in power with such inflation?

The danger of this possibility exists. However, it is considerably diminished by the fact that Ante Markovic has presented himself as an energetic man who knows what he wants. Before he took up his position he came out in support of several significant orientations for the new government. He announced a reduction in the federal administration and in the government itself and rushed to legalize all this on time. He explained the reduction of the number of ministers in simple terms at the first cabinet meeting. "The first prerequisite for us to do our job well is harmony in the FEC itself," guided by the reasoning that a smaller team is more aggressive and efficient. And another thing, the cabinet has not been filled with the most well-known names of economic theoreticians but with experienced people, mainly businessmen who in the premier's view have had a good orientation in daily economic policy in Yugoslav collectives.

Giving a general assessment of the situation in which our country finds itself and of the possible ways out of the crisis, Markovic considered that "seen statically, our situation seems hopeless but a dynamic way out does exist. The vast forces in this society should be liberated and motivated for the process of reform...."

The new president of the federal government sees the "dynamic way out" primarily in changes to systemic laws which should not be more restrictive than the SFRY Constitution itself. Changes (which, to judge by everything, will be swift and urgent) have been announced for the law on enterprises, the book-keeping laws, and the law on banks. Although he has not said which parts of these regulations should be changed, we believe that Markovic thinks that the law on enterprises should provide even greater independence for economic entities along with a possible shortening of the deadline for their transformation into enterprises by the end of this year.

The well-informed also maintain that the law on banks is also threatened with a revision, particularly the part which permits financial organizations to have links with "their sociopolitical community" but funds will only be available for swift and modern developmental programs. Seen through the experience of countries that have undergone an economic renaissance in a short period of time, one should expect that Ante Markovic will make the key move of opening up opportunities for small modern firms, which is known in the world as the "garage system," in which trained young people in modern and flexible programs create healthy and easily changeable production cores of modern technology. These small production units would be able to create a material basis which would allow our sick giants to disappear less painfully.

It would be logical for Markovic and his cabinet to look for their chances in changes in two other areas: private enterprise and the taxation system. The taxation system would have to be the main factor in relieving the economy and reducing funds for noncapital expenditure [nerealna potrosnja] and private enterprise would have to be liberated from all previous vagueness and anxiety which are imposed by the "defenders" of socialism.

If Ante Markovic's cabinet succeeds in a very short period of time in resolving these knots of our economic crisis then, according to the logic of interconnecting vessels, inflation would also enter controlled waters, which would eliminate the suspicions that already exist today that the new FEC president is happy to speak about anything but avoids the word "inflation" like the plague.

If the new government manages to carry through the aforementioned changes, this would be a significant shift in the reform of the economic system which would objectively increase the chances of success of Markovic's cabinet, in which uncertainty is the 13th minister.

First Installment Explaining Reform Document

AU2403200889 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Mar 89 p 5

[First installment of Ivan Torov article on document concerning the direction of the party's transformation: "In Search of New Socialism"]

[Text] After the Kumrovec meeting that lasted several days, the commission in charge of preparing the basis for the transformation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] (which was chaired by Stipe Suvar), recently distributed, at the request of the LCY Central Committee, the first working version of its view on the direction of the party reform. As with other disputes and ideological differences in some sections of the LCY, this first document—which, as planned, the Central Committee should discuss in the first half of April—was met with fierce reaction during the initial discussions, particularly in Serbia and Vojvodina.

A whole tirade of criticisms and accusations was launched against it—ranging from those saying that the document does not offer anything, that it is trying to consolidate the federalist elements in the LCY with the tendency of creating party confederations, to those saying that it is trying to bring a multiparty pluralism through the front door and in this way eliminate itself.

We will try to show in several installments to what extent the objections to and criticisms of this version—which will undoubtedly be altered and extended—are valid and justified, by presenting what the document, entitled the "Basic Directions of the LCY," contains and longer excerpts from the discussion held in Kumrovec, especially in view of the fact that this has not been sufficiently revealed to the public as yet.

After the authors give a short summary in the introductory section of the crisis in Yugoslav society and recall the maturing of the awareness that the three reforms—economic, political, and party—are inevitable, they continue by repeating the well-known stand of last year's first LCY conference which insists that "the LCY must resolutely and as soon as possible fully abandon in practice the position of the party in power and the way it acts in the political system which expresses such a position." It is therefore sought that the League of Communists [LC] give up its key position of power and surrender it to socialist self-management subjects, that is primarily to workers and working people.

Achievements and Mistakes

The LC is responsible for historical achievements and successes but also for mistakes. It is stressed in the document that nowadays it is also a factor in preventing a way out of the social crisis and the realization of economic and political reforms in Yugoslav society on the bases of self-management. Therefore it is sought, among other things, that the remaining elements of a monopoly position in its own kind of party state be abandoned, that it is transformed from a classic party into a real LC (the orientation of 1952), and that it acts as a directing, integrational force of the workers class, working people and citizens, and the Yugoslav federation....

It is proposed that the LC move in three basic directions:

A critical reexamination of the present program-strategic orientations from which a renewed theory-based and politically developed concept of socialism should emerge, for which the LC will fight;

A critical reexamination of the present concept and practice of the vanguard leading ideopolitical role of the LCY and the function which this implies, in order for the LCY to adapt itself to the revised concept of socialism. Thus, the reform of the LC is impossible to implement without a radical change in the role and position of the Socialist Alliance;

A critical consideration of the present principles and the way of organizing the LCY so that they can be completely adapted to the newly formed role and social position of the LC and permit its unity, thorough democratization, and the real motivation of its members.

According to the authors of this document, a deeper reform is possible in several stages as a long-term process. It is necessary before the 14th congress to adopt joint stands on these questions, which cannot really be postponed any longer, and prepare a draft of the new LCY Statute in order for it to be adopted at the 14th congress. It is also proposed that directives are also adopted at this congress for the work on the new LCY Program or on some other document of a programmatic nature which would be intensively prepared between the 14th and the 15th LCY Congresses.

The "Export" of Ideas and Not of Revolution and Repression

Further on, the LCY Central Committee commission for preparing this document stresses that the LC would have played out its historical role if it finds the strength to demonstrate, despite the crisis, that self-managing socialism has a chance even these days to develop a democratic practice which would not be based, as in the past, on the "export" of revolution and repression but on the "export" of ideas, work, peace initiatives, and technological projects. This is the beginning of the victory of the idea of socialism as a pluralistic global process which is growing in different forms throughout the world.

The authors endeavor to show more precisely what kind of socialism we need. It is above all a socialism that will be free of all social-chauvinist chains and in which the role of arbitrator in the broadest reproduction process will be transferred onto all producers.

Such socialism should ensure, above all, the class emancipation of the workers class as the essential factor of people's general emancipation; the equality of peoples and nationalities; the development of commodity production which will stimulate various forms of ownership (but with the tendency for the further socialization of the means of production, that is the increasing dominance of social ownership); the encouragement of people's innovation, creativity, initiative, and abilities; the independence of economic entities; a welfare policy which will protect those who cannot live, through no fault of their own, from the fruits of their present and past work and a taxation policy which will favor the elimination of class and social differences regardless of work; respect for the freedom of thought, organization, and social initiatives in the framework of self-managing political pluralism; the competition of ability, ideas, programs, and projects; the public evaluation and verification of the carrying out of expert, social, and political functions; the functioning of a legal state....

We want a socialism of changes, say the authors, which is constantly looking to the future but which also preserves, reexamines, develops, and enriches our own revolutionary continuity according to the strategy of the Yugoslav socialist revolution. The essential social foundation of such a socialism would be production workers and then other social groups, but particularly the younger generation.